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The People's Press.

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THE LAND WHERE OUR DREAMS COME TRUE.

Far over some mist-hidden river
And under a wonderful sky,
Where the rain never blots out the sunshine,
And our loves never weary or die;
Where the flowers never fade—but in changing
Their magical sweetness renew,
Lies a glorified realm of enchantment,
The land where our dreams come true!

By mystical symbols and tokens,
We know of that beautiful land;
But, alas! on the threshold of manhood
The frail clue slipped out of our hand
And the wild river wandered between;
The white gates are hidden from view,
And only in sleep we remember
The land where our dreams come true!

We shall find the lost treasures we seek for
Revealed in that wonderful sphere;
All the aims and the dreams of the bygone,
All the good that eluded us here;
The innocent faiths of our childhood,
The one flameless friendship we knew,
Arrayed in our banished illusions
In the land where our dreams come true!

We know in divinest fulfillment
Our vain hopes are gathered at home;
The jewels we mourn here are hoarded
Where the moth and the rust cannot come;
And oft when the sunset is faintest
We catch through a rift in the blue
A far-away glimpse of the glories
Of the land where our dreams come true!

There are garnered the prayers of our mothers,
And the soft cradle songs that they sung;
There they move in the mist with white garments,
And faces immortally young.
And out of the mists of the river
Their sweet hands shall reach us the dew,
That leads through the valley of shadow,
To the land where our dreams come true!

So, weeping, we lay down our idols,
And bury our loves out of sight,
Though we know in our hearts we shall find them
By and by, in the Mansions of Light;
And the salt tears that fall on their ashes,
And blossom in pansy and rue,
Over there shall be lilies immortal,
In the land where our dreams come true!

—*Emma Alice Browne.*

MR. BINGLE'S OLD COAT.

"Splendid!" said Mrs. Bingle, pulling the collar up and skirt down, and setting the pocket flaps, as farmer Bingle tried on the new overcoat. "Real silk velvet collar!"

"Yes, and such a piece of cloth! Forty-five dollars for the whole thing."

"Forty-five dollars!" echoed Sam and Jim admiringly.

"Yes. Seventeen for the tailorin' and trimmin's, and twenty-eight for the cloth. It'll do me till I'm gray."

"What you going to do with the old one, pa?" asked Jim.

"It's a good coat yet," said Mrs. Bingle. "Sam'll be grown into it by two years more."

"First-rate coat. But—I was thinking some of givin' it to Parson Graves. You see it'll go on my account for a year, and I won't have so much to pay on his salary."

Mrs. Bingle measured with her eye how much Sam would have to grow before fitting well into the roomy coat, and decided it might be at least three years, in the course of which time, added to the seven during which it had been doing service on Sunday and great occasions, it might begin to look old-fashioned, and Sam might object to wearing it, that young gentleman having already developed a taste for clothing which came reasonably near fitting him. So it was agreed that Parson Graves shauld have the old overcoat.

Accordingly, on the next Saturday, when the farmer and his wife were about to drive into the country town, he asked at the last moment:

"Now, where's that coat?"

"Bless me," cried Mrs. Bingle, "I've been so busy over that butter and eggs, if I didn't clean forget about it! Sally, Sally," she ran into the house, calling to the hired girl who helped in the kitchen, "run up to the spare chamber and take that overcoat that hangs there, and some of them papers that lay on the shelf, and wrap it up well and bring it to me."

Sally brought it, and the huge bundle lay in Mrs. Bingle's lap as she rode.

"It's a good coat," she observed, half regretfully, smoothing with her hand a corner of the cloth which peeped through a hole in the paper, and again revolving in her mind the possibility of Sam's growing in two years. "Sam won't be likely to get any ready bought coat half as good as this."

"Like as not he won't," agreed the farmer, "but never mind. 'It's more blessed to give than to receive,' you know."

The Bingle household awoke the next morning with the impression that something of an event was impending with the family, which impression became, with full wakefulness, defined into the remembrance that the new overcoat was to be worn for the first time on that day. There was, however, no undignified haste or trifling in the matter. The morning chores were done, morning prayers conducted with the time-honored lengthiness, and then the farmer leisurely shaved himself as usual, at one of the windows of the great kitchen, before saying in as indifferent a voice as he could command:

"Jim, run upstairs and get my overcoat."

Jim went, but delayed until his mother had put the finishing touches to the bow in her bonnet strings, a process which was invariably interrupted by her husband with the remark that they would be late for church, before he was heard shouting:

"I can't find it."

"Where are you looking?"

"In the closet in your room."

"It's in the closet in the small chamber," called the father. Another long delay, and then Jim came downstairs without it.

"I tell you it's on one of them pegs in our closet," said Mrs. Bingle. "I'll go myself. It's dark, and he can't see; but it's there, for I put it there myself."

"No," said Mr. Bingle, calling after her, "it's in the spare chamber closet. I put it there."

She was heard stepping briskly from one room to another, then back, and then back again. Then downstairs, when she stood before them in silence, on her face black consternation, and on her arm—the old overcoat.

"When did you put it there?"

"I d'know. The day after it came, I guess. The old one always hung there, so I took it down and hung the new one there."

Mrs. Bingle sank into a chair.

"It's gone."

"Gone to Parson Graves!" The boys stared, open-mouthed, unable first to take in the great calamity.

"But you can get it again," at length said Jim, hopefully."

"Of course!" said Sam. "You can tell Parson Graves it was all a mistake, and it was the old coat you meant for him, and of course he'll change back."

But the farmer shook his head ruefully.

"No, that won't do. It's done, and it can't be undone," he said with a groan. Don't one of you ever let on about it's being a mistake."

The family and the old coat were late at church, thus missing the sight of the entrance of the new coat, but it lay over one arm of the sofa in the pulpit. And Farmer Bingle never could recall a word of that service through which he sat trying to bring himself into some friendly recognition of the fact that he had presented his minister with a forty-five dollar overcoat, which he could not hope to have count at anything near its full value on his yearly assessment, for who ever heard of a country parson having such a coat?"

"Jings! Don't he look fine, though," ejaculated Sam, as Mr. Graves came down the aisle.

"And don't Mrs. Graves look set up?" said Jim.

"Enough to make any woman hang on to a piece of cloth like that," said Mrs. Bingle.

Mr. Bingle was unhitching his horse as Mr. Graves came out of the church door, and did not at first raise his eyes as he listened to the remarks passing around.

"Bless me! What a fine lookin' fellow our parson is, anyhow! Where on earth did he get that coat?"

"Must had a fortune left him."

Mr. Bingle could not help a feeling that the coat had been well bestowed, as its wearer came to meet him with outstretched hands and a few quiet, though very earnest words of acknowledgement of his gift. The coat had fitted the farmer well, but there was something more than the mere filling out of good cloth in the minister's dignified bearing; and in the scholarly face above it, something which stirred up a feeling in many members of the congregation that this servant of the Lord had not hitherto been clothed in a fashion worthy of his high office.

"That's a shabby old hat to wear with it," said one of the village storekeepers. "I'll see about that before another Sunday comes 'round."

As Mr. Bingle felt the grasp of the pastor's hand, he began almost to be glad he had given the coat; and then, as the fact of his having given it was whispered about, to feel ashamed of receiving so much credit for an act which he never would have thought of performing. For an honest, and really warm nature lay underneath the crust of parsimonious selfishness which had hardened over his heart, as it has, alas! over so many which might overflow with deeds of kindness to bless those who have given not grudgingly, but their whole selves to the master's service.

"I feel like a liar, yes, I do!" said Mr. Bingle to his wife, with an energy which started her, as they rode home. "To have that man shakin' me by the hand, and talkin' about my generosity, and his wife's eyes beamin' up at me, and me not able to right and tell 'em I'm a grudgin', tight-fisted old—I tell you what!"—he gave his horses such a vigorous cut with the whip that Jim and Sam, on a backless seat of the bob-sleigh, nearly went over backward into the snow—"I've got to get even with myself somehow, but I don't know just how yet."

It was astonishing what a commotion Farmer Bingle's gift created in the parish. Not one eye had failed to mark the justice done by Mr. Graves' goodly figure to the goodly garment, and with an awakening pride at the possession of such a fine-looking pastor came a desire to see him thoroughly well equipped. This desire found expression at the parsonage as had never before been dreamed of. Cheap goods and cast-offs were ignored in the generous supply of winter comforts which each giver made sure should be in keeping with the new overcoat; and the wives and mothers had seen to it that Mrs. Graves and her children should look fit to walk beside that tailor-made-up piece of cloth.

Mr. Bingle had smiled with a light in his eyes, which came up from somewhere under that broken crust, at the set of furs which his wife carried to Mrs. Graves that night. But in the early gray of the wintry morning after, he, with Sam's help, quietly unloaded in the back yard of the parsonage a firkin of butter, the same of lard and six barrels of apples, packed for market.

"A good forty-five dollars' worth if I'd carted it half a mile further," he said to his wife, with a face which shone as he sat down to breakfast.

"And not a soul heard us," said Sam, rubbing his hands in great glee. "Wish I could see 'em when they find it out."

"Now, I'm even," said the farmer. "And I'm blamed if it wasn't the best day's work I ever did when I gave away that coat by mistake."—*Sydney Dayre.*

Petrified Forests to be Utilized.

The petrified forests near Holbrook, Arizona, have been purchased by a company. They have commenced the shipment and manufacture of the petrifactions into tablets, tiles, and various ornamental articles in building and finishing. In this connection the Prescott *Miner* has the following, "Governor Tritle informs us that while in San Francisco he inspected an establishment recently started for the cutting and polishing of petrified wood taken from the wonderful forest of petrifactions existing along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific in this Territory. The parties engaged in this work state that the petrified wood is rapidly driving California onyx from the market as a material for fine mantels, etc., as it is susceptible of a much finer polish and is also more permanent and lasting than that of the onyx. Several companies have already been formed for the purpose of getting possession of portions of the forest by pre-emption, etc."—*Virginia City* (Nev.) *Enterprise.*

"Benefits Forgot."

Old gentleman (he had been chased across the field by the infuriated animal, and had only just scrambled over the gate in time—gasping for breath)—"You in—fernal un—grateful beast! An' me—'been veg'tarian all m'life!"—*London Punch.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Sawdust is now being used as a substitute for sand in house-plastering, and is said to impart very desirable properties to the plaster.

At a recent scientific meeting in London it was stated that arsenic, in quantities large enough to poison beasts, has been known to find its way through the ground into wells fifty feet distant.

It is found that the seaweed known as Zostera marina, or wrack, can be made to yield, by treatment with mineral acids, a substance quite resembling horn, capable of being manufactured into forms, and of receiving color from pigments. This substance is called algin, and is obtainable in large quantities on all exposed shores.

Dr. Klaczko, of Vienna, suggests a powerful preventive of cholera in petroleum or paraffine. In Galicia, says he, there are many petroleum-wells, and here it has been observed that the work-people have always enjoyed perfect immunity from cholera, even when it has broken out with great virulence in the district around them. This fact the peasants themselves attribute to the emanations from the petroleum-laden soil, which, they say, kill the pestilential germ and all kinds of insects.

The deep-sea fishes taken by the United State fish commission steamer during its late cruise in the Caribbean are exciting much interest at the Smithsonian. Curiosity is intensified by those specimens of deep-sea fishes which are nearly or entirely blind, the eyes becoming atrophie or obsolete from disuse, like those of the fish inhabiting the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, while others have large eyes, and the blind fish of the cave are allied to some superficial marine fishes that have well-developed eyes.

A New York scientist, who has collected a museum of about five hundred casts of the interior of the human mouth, in cases of partial deafness of one or both ears, has written a pamphlet on the relation of curious, crowded, and displaced teeth to defective hearing. He has found from a careful inspection of the mouths of partially deaf pupils in our public schools that in the majority of cases the trouble had its starting point in the mouth, not in affection of the ear, as would naturally be supposed.

Popular Cookery.

Among the immense majority of mankind each household cooks for itself, the work falling mainly on the wife, who is never taught except by her mother, and in the most traditional way. Improvement, if any is ever made, is exceedingly slow; and among some people, the English for one, popular cookery has probably retrograded, owing in this instance to the chasm of years which, so to speak, broke or interrupted the popular knowledge of the way to prepare meat. The women found flesh meat difficult to procure, and failed to hand down the needful instruction for preparation. Half mankind at least knows nothing of boiling; of those who do know, another half will eat their vegetables in a sodden condition.

Among the races which eat meat only a limited percentage of persons try to make meat tender—we believe the flesh-eating Mongols form an exception to this rule, and some of the Polynesians—and among those who eat grain there is a distinct preference for the undercooking alike of flour, rice and millet, under a belief that such food is more fully satisfying. "I want to feel my 'tomach 'tiff," said one of Charles Reade's characters, and he exactly expressed the view of the indistinguishable millions. Separateness in cooking is pushed everywhere to preposterous limits, till it is probable that the preparation of food for mankind, which is the second great expense in feeding them, costs three times what it need, and till in many countries a proper supply of fuel is wholly beyond the reach of the poor. In Asia, entire people burn dung, and even in Europe firing is never quite sufficient.

And, finally, cooking does not advance. A new article of diet is occasionally added, like the potato, or a new condiment, like pepper; but it may be doubted if a European laborer's dinner is made a bit more palatable than the dinner of an Israelite was when the lawgivers promulgated the curious notion that roast meat was more acceptable to the superior powers than meat boiled or stewed. Indeed, the way to make a kibab, which is known to the humblest in Asia, has been lost here, and only the gypsies are aware that meat covered with damp clay and placed among the hot ashes is not only delicious, but much more nourishing than meat either baked or boiled. The natural way with civilized people, if they cared for nice food, would be to intrust it to professionals, who would learn their trade by apprenticeship, and incessantly improve, but, except in Tuscany and South France, this is hardly done, though it ought to be the easiest of arrangements.—*Spectator.*

The Flower Mission.

Among the many noble charities of the city of New York, the "Flower Mission" is one of the most pleasing. Its object is to distribute among the sick, in hospitals and in tenements, flowers, fruits, dainty articles of food, periodicals, newspapers, Christmas presents for children, and other things calculated to minister to minds diseased, and cheer the desolation of a prolonged illness.

There are similar societies in Boston, Philadelphia, London, Paris and, indeed, in most of the chief cities of Christendom. The purpose of all is to brighten and cheer the lives of those who are doomed to suffering. Other organizations provide the necessaries of life; these endeavor to do something more, and assist the restoration of the body by exhilarating the heart and giving pleasant thoughts to the mind.

At the flowery season of the year the rooms of the society in New York are open two mornings in each week for the reception of bouquets and baskets of flowers, which are at once conveyed to the hospitals and distributed by the ladies who visit the sick at their homes. Last year two hundred thousand bouquets were thus given by the society, beside fifty thousand donations of fruit and canned meat, and many wagon-loads of Christmas toys.

No person who has not suffered a long and lonely sickness can form the least idea of the solace which a single fresh and fragrant flower may sometimes convey to a worn and weary convalescent; still less can we realize what a broken toy or two may be to a child confined to bed or to one room; particularly, if the toy is one which admits of movement and change.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Polygamous Family in Utah.

The private home routine of a polygamous family is a matter upon which so much curiosity is constantly expressed by my acquaintances that I venture to say here what little I know; but the reader must remember that less than ten per cent. of the voting Mormon population of Utah are polygamists.

The polygamist, as a rule, has accumulated some property and owns a house before he takes a second and successive wives, though sometimes he begins by marrying two or three at once. All of these marriages, however, except the first are made secretly by the church, and no record of them is accessible.

In the city, at least, it is seldom that the different wives share the same quarters. In the country this is not so uncommon, but the natural unpleasantness follows in most cases. The general method is to have a large house, the main part of which, perhaps, is occupied by the first wife, and wings or additions by the successive candidates for marital honors. These large, straggling, hotel-like houses are common in Salt Lake city, and mark a difference between it and a town of small houses like Cheyenne and most other Western villages. In many cases, however, the hsuband sets up his wives in separate houses, either side by side or in different parts of the city. In any case each has her own kitchen garden, etc. I have in mind a wealthy dignitary of the church whom you might easily have mistaken for the late Peter Cooper, and who is possessed of seven wives. Each of these women has some farming and gardening ground of her own, and all are devoted to rearing bees. With the help of their grown children they each raise a large amount of produce and honey annually. The husband acts as their agent. He hives their swarms of bees and charges them for it; he renders special aid when called upon, and is paid for it; he sells their crops and honey when it is ready, and credits each wife her due share. Most of them live in suits of apartments under the roof of his great house in town, but the first wife has a beautiful farm of her own a little out of the city, to which she and her children have retired, to end their days in peaceful independence.

The way in which this old gentleman has always arranged his domestic life is reported to be thus: he had certain rooms in his house where he kept his bed, his wardrobe, his books, and saw any visitors who called upon him. Here he was a bachelor, and here he stayed every other day and night. On alternate days and nights he was the guest of one or another of his wives in regular rotation, devoting the one day (in this case fortnightly) which was hers, diligently to her society. Of course this routine was not invariable, but for the most part it was regularly followed.—*Ernest Ingersoll in Harper's.*

Corn-Starch Sugar.

The starch-sugar industry in the United States consumes daily 40,000 bushels of corn and produces grape sugar and glucose syrup of the yearly value of $10,000,000. There are thirty factories in the United States, furnishing their product to brewers and for the manufacture of table sirup and the adulteration of cane sugar. It is also largely used in confectionery, in canning fruits, making fruit jellies, and in cooking. Artificial honey is made of it, and so, also, is vinegar. In France and Germany potato starch is used instead of corn, the latter country consuming over 70,000 tons of starch and making 40,000,000 tons of starch sugar. The industry is an increasing one, and is another of the many contributions of chemical technology to the wealth of nations. In 1811 Kirchhoff prepared sugar from starch by the present process, which consists, in brief, of extracting the pure starch from corn or potatoes, transforming this into sugar by treatment with dilute acid, and subsequently neutralizing the acid, purifying and then concentrating the product to either glucose sirup or crystalline grape sugar. By this process fifty-six pounds of corn will yield thirty pounds of starch sugar, the best being used for cattle food, as it is rich in nutritive matters.

The corn is steeped in hot water for several days, ground between buhr stones, the starch separated on silk sieves, cleaned by alkaline waters and separated from the waters by deposition. The conversion into sugar may be accomplished by various acids. In practice, one and one-half pounds of sulphuric acid will change 100 pounds of starch into sugar after a short boiling with the dilute acid. The acid mixture is neutralized with marble dust, decolorized by filtering through boneblack, and is ready for the market either as a colorless liquid or as snow-white crystals. When made into table sirup it is mixed with cane sirup to give it flavor and tone, the cane sirup being used much as butter is to give bovine qualities to oleomargarine. For brewing it is a very imperfect substitute for barley malt, as it is deprived of the nitrogenous bodies and mineral salts originally contained in the corn. For the adulteration of brown cane sugars, grape sugar is added to the extent of twenty or more per cent. But as the adulterant is perfectly harmless, nothing is lost except in taste, as glucose only has two thirds the sweetening power of cane sugar. By no commercial process can all the starch be changed into glucose, about five per cent. remaining as intermediate products, mainly maltose and dextrine, which, though harmless to the human system, have no sweetening power.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Origin of "He's a Brick."

Plutarch, in his life of Agesilaus, King of Sparta, gives us the origin of the quaint and familiar saying. On a certain ocasion an ambassador from Epirus, on a diplomatic mission, was shown by the king over his capital. The ambassador knew of the monarch's fame—knew that though only nominally king of Sparta, he was ruler of Greece—and he looked to see massive walls rearing aloft their embattled towers for the defense of the town; but found nothing of the kind. He marveled much at this, and spoke of it to the king.

"Sire," he said, "I have visited most of the principal towns, and I find no walls reared for defense. Why is this?"

"Indeed, Sir Ambassador," replied Agesilaus, "thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me to-morrow morning and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

Accordingly, on the following morning, the king led his guest out upon the plain where his army was drawn up in full battle array, and pointing proudly to the serried hosts, he said:

"There thou beholdest the walls of Sparta—10,000 men, and every one a brick!"

RURAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS OF LADS AND LASSES AT A COUNTRY FAIR.

Scenes that are Disappearing Before a Dude Influence—A Common Picture Twenty Years Ago.

There is no place like a country fair for getting a true insight into the characters of the English peasantry, says a writer in the San Francisco *Call*. There all reserve is laid aside, and Johnny and Molly do really enjoy themselves. A stranger might walk a hundred miles through the country and never meet with a tithe of the character he will here pick up. Johnny invariably carries a stick in his hand, and, unless when talking, eating or drinking, you find the knot thrust into his mouth. He wears high ankle boots, laced very tight, and twines the lace three or four times around the ankle before he fastens it. He has on worsted hose, either blue or gray, and prefers having them ribbed. His breeches are either velveteen, corduroy, or velvet with pearl buttons on the knees, and a large bunch of drab ribbon, the ends of which he likes to see hang a good way down. If these are new, he generally tucks up his smock-frock to show them. His waistcoat is either plush or a light kind of fustian, stamped all over with spots, rings, squares or diamonds. If he can get a pattern with half a dozen colors in it he likes it all the better, for if it is large and staring he knows Betty will consider it very neat. His neckerchief is generally either red or yellow; he likes the ends to hang out a good way, and to feel the real India blowing about the face. He rubs up the down on his hat the wrong way to show how thick it is of "beaver," for he loves to see everything he wears stick out and be conspicuous.

Molly has generally a pair of pattens in one hand and a cotton umbrella in the other, it matters not how fair or how fine it may be. She bought them a May-day or two before, and she argues that it's no use having such things unless she brings them out. If she has a sweetheart he generally carries the pattens, and they are the cause of a little attention on both sides, for she says:

"Let me carrien 'em a bit, John, to wresten thy fistas."

He answers, "Noah, Molly, thankeen thee; I wool howd 'em mesen."

Her gown is the grandest she can purchase. The pattern is either a great unnatural flower, or a trailing seaweed bordered with shells. She likes a red shawl because it can be seen a long way off. As soon as they get into the fair, John either buys a pound of gingerbread, or of nuts, which he ties up in his handkerchief, leaving, however, one corner open into which they can insert their hands. They crack and munch away while there is one left. Sometimes she says they are "mixed," and he says "Hey?" They then saunter around and have a look at the shows and booths. He buys a knife with three or four blades, which is only fit to cut butter. Molly purchases a few yards of red or blue ribbon. They then pay a penny each, and have a look into a peep show; when it is over Johnny wonders however they can get such long streets and big houses into such a small place, and Molly answers that "it's all magic." They next try their fortune in a penny lucky bag, which they are assured contains "all prizes and no blanks," Johnny gets a cotton stay lace and Molly a row of pins. They purchase a song of a ballad singer, which is "all about love and such like." They then get into a swing boat, and are tossed up and down until they begin to feel very queer indeed, for they have eaten all the pastry they could fancy, to say nothing of apples, nuts, oranges, pears, plums, and gingerbread.

So they adjourn to the public house "to rest and settle down a bit." John meets a few acquaintances and tries to smoke a pipe; this with a few glasses of ale sets his tongue a-going. There is generally a recruiting party in the room, and as the ale gets into his noddle he talks about 'listing, at which Molly pulls his sleeve and says: "Dunna be a fool, Johny." He then tries a song, and to make the tune and metre harmonize lays his accent in very peculiar places.

He offers to thrash, plow, reap, or mow with "any man i' the room for a gowden guinea, and to put the money down." He gets his comrade, who is drinking with him, to feel his arm, and sometimes bares it to show the strength of his muscles. He tells how he once lifted a sack of corn into the wagon without ever letting it rest upon him, only touching it with his hands. He would quarrel were it not for Molly getting up and popping her pattens between her lover and his opponent. Johnny gets mellow, is ready for anything, and will go out. Mollie has picked up a female companion whose sweetheart is as far gone as her own, and they follow arm-in-arm to see that nothing happens to their lovers.

Now John is either ready to climb the greased pole for a new hat, ride a donkey race, wheel a barrow blindfolded, jump in a sack, or, as he says, "Any manner of thing." There is soon seen a lot of sacks full of men, with only a head peeping out, and Johnny's about the most stupid of the whole lot, for he makes up the one of half a dozen who begin with jumping in sacks. He gets in with great difficulty, has his arm thrust down, is tied up about the shoulders, and when the word "Off" is given, he is about the first that falls. Molly can hardly unloose him for laughing. "Better luck next time," says Johnny, and he enters the chase for the pig with its soaped tail, rubbing his hand well in the sand to make it rough before he starts. The pig is turned loose, and after him they start. Johnny is beginning to get a little sober by this time, and is, moreover, a capital runner. He siezes the pig by the tail, and it pulls him headlong into a ditch, while the grunter escapes and "saves his bacon." Nor do we ever remember seeing a pig fairly caught in this manner, for the law is, that it must only be captured by laying hold of the tail. Molly has now a job to rub the mud off Johnny, which she does by pulling up large handfuls of grass. While she is cleaning him, he stands very still and looks very sheepish.

The hat still stands very high on the pole, ornamented with blue ribbons. The pole itself is rubbed with soft soap and grease from top to bottom. Those who have attempted to climb are as greasy as butchers. In vain do they try to reach it, sand and saw-dust are useless; even the miller's attempt, upon one occasion they called to mind, was a failure, although he went up with his pockets filled with flour, and rubbed the pole with it every inch he gained. At length a sweep came, with his soot-bag twisted around him. They shook the pole, but still he continued to ascend, and all the shaking was in vain, for whenever you looked up you saw him looking down, showing his white eyes and white teeth. He trusted to his soot, feet and hands, together with his long experience in difficult chimneys, and brought down the prize.

But the wheelbarrow race, blindfolded, at this particular fair was the best of all, for no one could see the mark he was running at. Some called "left," some "right," and as each competitor had only the voices of the bystanders to guide him, away he went at full speed, obeying their directions as well as he could. Some foundered in a neighboring pond, others in an opposite ditch. Johnny was the most fortunate of the lot, for he trusted to the clanking of Mollie's patten rings (a device of her own before agreed upon), and won the new smock frock, with all its garniture of sky-blue ribbons, the perquisite of his beloved Molly—for this stroke of policy was her own.

Nor was the donkey race the least amusing part of the country fair; although we had bet ten to one on the favorite, there were the same odds against his moving at all—for it was ten to one if he would ever start; if he did we well knew that he could "win in a canter" as they say.

Thus I have given you a true picture of an English fair of fifteen or twenty years ago; and rare fun it was too for us town youngsters to watch Johnny and Molly at their enjoyment. But gradually the "dude" influence of the city is extending to the rural districts, and now one has to look a long way before finding such a picture as I have endeavored faithfully to give.

Animals Before the Law.

In an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* telling how animals were legally punished in the Middle Ages, the writer says: On the 10th of January, 1457, a sow was convicted of murder, committed on the person of an infant named Jehan Martin, of Savigny, and sentenced to be hanged. Her six sucklings were also included in the indictment as accomplices; but "in default of any positive proof that they had assisted in mangling the deceased, they were restored to their owner, on condition that he should give bail for their appearance should further evidence be forthcoming to prove their complicity in their mother's crime. About a month later, the sucklings were again brought before the court; and as their owner, Jehan Bailly, declined to be answerable for their future good conduct, they were declared forfeited to the noble damsel, Katherine de Barnault, Lady of Savigny. Sometimes a fine was imposed upon the owner of the offending beast, as was the case with Jehan Delalande and his wife, condemned on the 18th of April, 1499, by the Abbey of Josaphat, near Chartres, to pay eighteen francs "on account of the murder of a child named Gillon, aged five years and a half, or thereabouts, committed by a porker aged three months, or thereabouts." The porker was "hanged and executed by justice."

The records of mediæval courts and the chronicles of mediæval cloisters are full of examples. That such cases usually came under the jurisdiction of monasteries will not seem strange, when we remember that these religious establishments were great landholders, and at one time owned nearly one-third of all real estate in France. The frequency with which pigs were adjudged guilty of death was owing in great measure to the freedom with which they were permitted to run about the houses as well as to their immense number. They became a serious nuisance, not only as endangering the lives of children, but also as generating and disseminating diseases; so that many cities, like Grenoble in the sixteenth century, authorized the carnifex to seize and slay them whenever found at large.

But although pigs appear to have been the principal culprits, other quadrupeds were frequently called to answer for their crimes. The judiciary of the Cistercian abbey of Beaupre, in 1499, sent a bull to the gallows for having "killed with furiosity a lad of fourteen or fifteen years of age;" and in 1389 the Carthusians at Dijon caused a horse to be condemned to death for homicide. The magistrates of Bale in 1474 sentenced a cock to be burned at the stake for the heinous and unnatural crime of laying an egg. The œuf coquatri was supposed to be the product of a very old cock and to furnish the most active and effective ingredient of witch ointment. When hatched by a serpent or by the sun, it brought forth a cockatrice, which would hide in the roof of a house, and, with its baneful breath and "death-darting eye," destroy all the inmates. Naturalists believed in this fable as late as the eighteenth century; and in 1710 the French savant, Lapeyronie, read a paper before the Academie des Sciences to prove that the eggs attributed to cocks owe their peculiar form to a disease of the hen.

Animals, also, bore their full part of persecution during the witchcraft delusion. Pigs suffered most in this respect, and were assumed to be pecularly attractive to devils, and therefore particularly liable to diabolical possession, as is evident from the legion that went out of the tomb-haunting man and were permitted, at their own request, to enter into the Gadarene herd of swine. Indeed, the greatest theological authority of the Middle Ages, Thomas Aquinas, maintained that beasts are but embodiments of evil spirits. Chassenee quotes this opinion, and adds that in excommunicating animals the anathema "is aimed inferentially at the devil, who uses irrational creatures to our detriment." Still more recently, a French Jesuit, Pere Bougeant, set forth the same view in a philosophical treatise.

An Undertaker's New Feature.

A Philadelphia sign bears this singular legend: "Funeral outfits furnished." "That," said the proprietor of the shop to a *Times* reporter who wanted to know its meaning, "is a new feature of our business. For years we've been furnishing swallow-tail coats and white dresses for weddings, and I see no reason why we should not furnish black goods for funerals. Grief is only temporary, anyhow, and it's expensive, if the mourners are compelled to buy their outfits. It's strange how people catch on to a new idea. At first we didn't have more than one call for the mourners' outfits in a month, but now we rent out two or three a week. It's a growing industry, just like renting dress suits was. I have a good deal of money invested in funeral outfits, and though this year I may only be able to come out square, I expect next year to have the business on a solid paying basis."

Although Frenchmen are spoken of as "frog-eaters," it is asserted as a fact that more frogs are now eaten in New York alone than in all of France.

It is estimated that over 500,000,000 quarts of edibles are canned in this country annually.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

More frogs are eaten in New York city than in all of France.

A sweet potato exhibited at Crawford, Ga., measured four and a half feet in length, and was from ten to fifteen inches in circumference. It grew almost straight down three and a half feet in the earth.

A California newspaper recently contained an article on the subject of the increase of insanity in that State, and the writer's explanation of the increase is that a free use of flesh meat by emigrants previously used to a vegetable diet causes the trouble.

The term "handicap" is used to describe a race in which the weights are arranged according to the merits and performances of the horses entered instead of according to their ages, the object being to give all the animals an equal chance. The term comes from an old Irish game "hand-i-the-cap" on challenging each other's effects, now obsolete.

Lizzie Compton was a sprightly Canadian girl, sixteen years of age, who, dressed in man's apparel, enlisted in the service of the United States during the civil war. She was in seven different regiments and participated in several battles. She was severely wounded at Gettysburg. On account of the discovery of her sex, she was many times mustered out of the service.

A tradesman in the North of France, on opening a money-drawer, found scraps which, on examination, turned out to be the paper of the Bank of France. Five notes of a thousand francs each had been apparently destroyed, and it was ascertained that the culprit could only be a mouse. A trap was set to catch the thief, the remnants in the drawer were carefully collected, and an hour later the nibbler was taken. Immediately the mouse was taken to a veterinary surgeon, put to death and dissected. Its stomach contained the undigested meal of paper. The pieces were matched and gummed together.

In his late book on Guiana, the scientific traveler, E. F. M. Thurn, tells us that the natives of Dutch Guiana find means to tame nearly all the wild animals of their forests, not for love of pets, but for profit. At one Indian house the writer saw parrots, macaws, curassows, sunbirds and many songsters. Captive monkeys are abundant in some settlements; deer of two sorts are sometimes tamed, as well as jaguars, tapirs, quashies, peccaries, labbas, water-hogs and agoutis; a long list of birds of prey and wild fowl; and even that great edible lizzard, the iguana. The natives even know how to change the color of parrots from green to yellow.

Narrow Escape of Booth's Brother.

"One of the most exciting mobs I ever saw in my life was the one which attempted to hang Junius Brutus Booth at Cincinnati the morning after Lincoln's assassination."

Emile Buelier was the speaker. He made the remark in conversation with some friends last evening.

"I was then a clerk at the Burnet house," he continued. "I had gone there with Captain Silas Miller, who had purchased it just prior to that time. Junius Booth was billed to play there, and arrived at the hotel on the evening when his brother shot Lincoln.

"He came down stairs the next morning, and after breakfast was on the point of going out to take a stroll. I had just heard a few minutes before that the people were in a tumult, and had torn down his bills all over the city. He came up to the desk, and as he did so I informed him that I thought it would be best for him not to go out in the streets. He looked at me in astonishment, and asked what I meant. "Havn't you heard the news?" said I. He replied that he had not. I didn't like to say any more, and he walked off, looking greatly puzzled. Going to a friend, who was standing near, he asked in rather an excited manner what that young man meant by talking that way, and wanted to know if I wasn't crazy. The man told him no, that I was the clerk. More mystified than ever he returned and demanded my reason for the remark. I saw then that he was in ignorance of the tragedy, and reluctantly informed him that his brother had killed the President. He was the most horrified man that I ever saw, and for the moment he was overcome with the shock. I suggested to him that it would be better to go to his room, and he did so, being accompanied by one or two of his friends.

"He had scarcely gone up-stairs before the room was filled with people. The mob was fully 500 in number, and wanted to find Booth. They were perfectly furious, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we checked them by the story that their intended victim had left the house. They would have hung him in a minute if they could have laid hands on him, so great was their rage. They returned almost immediately, but by this time we had removed Booth from his room to that of a friend. The mob watched the house so closely that it was four or five days before he had a chance to leave. We finally smuggled him away, however.

"I've seen four or five different accounts of that circumstance, but none of them were correct. The story that he was disguised as a woman to effect his escape is all wrong. He left in his ordinary clothing.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Combination Whopper.

Fish stories and reptile yarns are generally dished up separately by the truthful reporter, but a Western newspaper has gotten up a combination. Some young men, observing a singular object floating in the Mississippi, near Clinton, Iowa, went out in a boat to investigate. It proved to be a catfish of about twenty pounds' weight, which had attempted to swallow a land-tortoise too big for its gullet. The tortois measured about five inches across the back, and was jammed within the jaws of the fish in such a way that it required much force to extricate it. The turtle was dead and the catfish was so badly demoralized that it allowed itself to be lifted out of the water.

A Successful Charm.

A young woman who thought she was losing her husband's affection went to a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter for a love powder. The mystery woman told her: "Get a raw piece of beef, cut flat, about an inch thick. Slice an onion in two, and rub the meat on both sides with it. Put on pepper and salt, and toast it on each side over a red coal fire. Drop on it three lumps of butter add two sprigs of parsley, and get him to eat it." The young wife did so, and her husband loved her ever after.

I MIGHT HAVE DONE.

Is there a sadder word than this,
"I might have done!"
I might have filled life's cup with bliss,
At least for one!

"I might have done!" So simple joy—
Love's word or wile—
Robs life of half its sad alloy,
Makes life a smile.

"I might have done!" While young life strewed
Her prescient seeds,
Each folded germ, with life endued,
To bloom in deeds.

Oh love-fraught Hours, sail mutely on;
Die, one by one;
'Tis life to sigh, when all are gone:
"I might have done!"

—*Mary Clemmer.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The inner man—A convict in jail.

A country seat—The milking stool.

Civil service—The kind you don't get in the average restaurant.

The moon is a sort of matrimonial overseer. She is mistress of the tied.—*Scissors.*

It is said that quiet eyes denote self-command. Come to think of it, so does a quiet mouth.

Strawberries used to grow on trees. That is probably the reason they come so high in winter.—*Graphic.*

A man sometimes loses his voice from excessive smoking, but locomotives are never troubled in that way.—*Boston Bulletin.*

A new song is called: "Wilt thou, oh, Wilt thou?" It is supposed to be dedicated to a collar and pair of cuffs.—*Boston Post.*

"I preserve my strength by husbanding it," said a wife, as she ordered her other half to bring in a bucket of coal.—*Merchant-Traveler.*

"Do cats reason?" asks a Rhode Island preacher. If he had ever slept in a house where cats could get under the floor he would have heard them reasoning.—*Courier-Journal.*

An old lady, having several marriageable daughters, fed them exclusively on a fish diet, because it is rich in phosphorous, and phosphorous is the essential thing in making matches.

A poet sings, "How can I meet my darling?" Well, if you know the old gentleman has gone out you can go boldly up to the front door, ring the bell and ask for her.—*Boston Post.*

A learned anatomist has declared that, owing to the peculiar construction of the female form, a woman cannot jump. Perhaps he never saw an old maid jump at an offer.—*Saturday Night.*

Bland—"How did your son pass his college examination? I suppose he passed without conditions?" Blunt—"Yes; that is to say, they said they would take him under no conditions."—*Boston Transcript.*

Young men, it isn't always the girl who looks loveliest in the soft, sweet shadows of the darkening twilight, who takes that beauty with her in the grim, gray morning as she wrestles with a kitchen stove.—*Merchant-Traveler.*

When a young man lays siege to a young lady and insists upon her consenting to becoming his wife, she cannot but confess that he is "a man after her own heart," however heartless she may appear.—*Chicago Sun.*

A writer on health advises people to "live in the sun." Owing to the present inadequate facilities for transportation and the high price of real estate on that luminary, we should not advise any of our readers to emigrate there this season.—*Burlington Free Press.*

How doth the busy orator
Improve each shining hour,
And win applause with all his strength
Of seventeen-lung power.

He wanders on from point to point,
His mouth he stretches wide,
While from his throat the gilt-edged words
Seraphically glide.

—*Washington Hatchet.*

Visitor (just arrived from town)—"Now, my good man, tell us the truth. Have you got an epidemic among the mackeral on this coast?" Ancient mariner—"Lor', sir, I couldn't tell owt but the trueth ef I tried hever so hard. Seen any heppidemics among our mackerel? Why, I got one in our net last week as weighed nigh on twelve pounds. Just you an' your good lady let me take yer for a sail, I'll show you heaps of heppidemics."—*London Fun.*

A pretty Boston school ma'am and a youth of mein sedate
Were parting in the evening beside the garden gate;
His hand and heart he'd offered, in a grave and sober way,
And she, with quiet dignity, had named the happy day;
He lingered at the gate with her, and said, in accents low:
"There is a little favor I would ask before I go—
A favor never asked before; sweet maiden, it is this:
A lover's privilege, that is all—a sweet betrothal kiss."
"If you wait," the maiden whispered, with her color rising high,
"Till I remove my spectacles, I'll willingly comply."—*Somerville Journal.*

The "Street Cars" of Hong Kong

The next interesting thing to the "san-pan" is the "jin-rika-sha" on shore, writes a correspondent to the Marshville *American*, from Hong Kong. This is the principal mode of conveyance for persons. They are merely man carriages—as the name signifies in the native tongue—upon two wheels. Their capacity is for two persons generally, but some will only seat one comfortably. Like the "san-pan" upon water, they are the principal thing to be seen upon shore. A large size baby carriage with two wheels and a pair of shafts would come nearer to a resemblance than anything I can think of in our land. It is something astonishing to witness the endurance of these "rika-sha" men, as they trot for miles about the city and throughout the country without a rest or slackening of pace. Their excellent training and constant muscular exercise is exhibited in the well-developed muscles of the leg and arm, which are exposed. The fare for each passenger is ten cents per hour under ordinary circumstances, with a few differences for various occasions, all of which is regulated by a tariff fixed by the authorities. Thus, you see, it is cheaper and more convenient than our cars. The danger question is obviated, the facilities for stopping and starting, with many other attendant advantages, are obviously better than any system we have. For transportation of people it has the advantage, but for things it is quite different.

There were about 35,000 deaf mutes in the United States when the last census was taken.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1884.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-second volume on January 1st, 1884.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3. 1884

Look to Your Interests.

If the roads leading into Salem and Winston are not worked in the best of order a large amount of Tobacco must go to other points. Now is the time to go to work. Farmers around town, Lewisville, Waughtown, &c., will assist in order to get the roads in firstrate order. Do not put off this matter which is of such great importance.

MANY CITIZENS.

Public Speaking.

James W. Reid, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Robert B. Glenn, Esq., Democratic Elector, will address the people as follows:

Winston, Forsyth county, Monday, September 15th, at night; Dalton, Stokes county, September 16th; Grassy Knob, Surry county, Wednesday, September 17th; Dobson, Surry county, Thursday, September 18th; Kapp's Mills, Surry county, September 19th; Mt. Airy, Surry county, Saturday, September 20th; Prestonville, Monday, September 22d. Speaking will commence promptly at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Stedman's and Faircloth's Appointments.

Lexington, Thursday, Sept. 18th.
High Point, Friday, Sept. 19th.
Winston, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

Hon. Z. B. Vance's Appointments.

Hon. Z. B. Vance will speak at the following times and places:

Lenoir, Monday, September 15.
Elkville, Tuesday, September 16.
Wilkesboro, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Jefferson, Friday, September 19.
Sparta, Saturday, September 20.
Dobson, Monday, September 22.
East Bend, Tuesday, September 23.
Mocksville, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
Lexington, Thursday, September 25.

—Trinity College opens with about sixty students.

—Cholera is on the increase in Italy and Spain.

—Great heat is reported from the Northern cities.

—The number of Freemasons in North Carolina is put down at 8,050.

—A slight frost reported in Canada Sunday morning.

—On the 8th, at the Elmira, N. Y., Fair, it is estimated 50,000 persons were present.

—Dr. Eugene Grissom has been appointed Surgeon-General of the State Guard.

—The present session of the University of North Carolina opened with 195 students.

—Fall Term of Superior Court for this District commenced at Yadkinville on Monday.

—The main building of the North Carolina Exposition is completed and ready for awarding space to exhibitors.

—Secretary of the Treasury Folger died at his home at Geneva, New York, very unexpectedly, on last Thursday afternoon.

—The President of the National Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., committed suicide on the 8th. He is reported implicated with the cashier, who killed himself last week, in the failure of the bank.

—Judgment for $713,000 was entered in the Supreme Court of New York on the 6th inst., in favor of the Marine National Bank against all the members of the firm of Grant & Ward, excepting Wm. C. Smith. None of the defendants answered or demurred to the complaint.

—James W. Reid, Esq, democratic candidate for Congress in this district, and John A. Barringer, of Greensboro, will address the people at Kernersville on Saturday, September 13th. Speaking will commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

—As soon as Dr. Wheeler was informed of his nomination for Congress in this District, he notified the Chairman of the State Executive Committee and the Chairman of the District Committee that he could not accept the nomination in consequence of his physical inability to canvass the District. Therefore the State Republican and Liberal Executive Committees that met in Greensboro on the 27th ult., nominated Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville county.—*Republican.*

Senator Vance.

Notwithstanding the extremely warm weather a large crowd of citizens assembled in Salem to hear the favorite son of North Carolina.

The noon train brought him with Col. Staples, and the committee from this place and Winston. The reception was enthusiastic, amounting to an ovation. The Forsyth Riflemen headed by the Band and at least 1,000 people met him at the depot and escorted him to the Central Hotel.

Our beautiful public Square had been fitted up with a stand and seats for the large number present, among whom were many ladies. Fully 2,000 people greeted Senator Vance as he appeared on the stand, the band playing an appropriate air. At 2 o'clock he was introduced by Mayor Buxton, of Winston.

We avail ourselves of the brief report of the speech from the Winston *Leader.*

"His speech was characteristic of the man, and his large audience listened attentively for more than two hours and a half. He was plain, practical and logical, and presented the issues in a clear and forcible manner, interspersed with his inimitable humor. His review of the Republican party, and its violations of constitutional law, was one of the most forcible and complete arraignments of that party we had heard during the campaign.

On the question of Civil Rights the Republican party had also violated the Constitution. They had passed a bill in which they had attempted to force on the people the recognition of the negro as the social equal of the white man, but their own Supreme Court had decided after much delay that that also was unconstitutional.

Now that the attempts to humble the white people of the South had been declared unconstitutional by their own Court, they persist in the agitation of the Civil Rights question. They pledge themselves in their platform adopted at Chicago to use their most earnest efforts to secure to the colored people all civil and political rights. He here drew the distinction between civil and political rights, showing that the policy of the Republican party is to force the negro into the hotels, the steamboats, the schools and cemeteries, as the social equals of the whites. They propose to keep up the agitation of this question after the Supreme Court has decided the legislation on the subject to be unconstitutional, and this is done to curry favor with the colored voters.

Senator Vance discussed the question of Revenue, and predicted that if the Democrats got control of both branches of the National Government, they would immediately abolish the internal revenue. He ridiculed the hypocritical position of the Republican party of North Carolina, whose leaders are Internal Revenue officers, on this question. They pretend to be in favor of abolishing the Internal Revenue, but insist that the Democratic party cannot be trusted to do this work. Their position on this question may be well expressed in a resolution framed to read as follows: "*Resolved,* That we are a nuisance, and that we ought to be abolished, and that nobody can be trusted to do this, but us."

He referred to the objection raised against abolishing the Internal Revenue, that it would make high duties necessary. This opinion was entertained by many Democrats, but it was a mistake. Lower duties he said would produce greater revenue by increasing the imports. This truth he illustrated by reference to many articles not now imported by reason of the prohibitory duties levied on them at the Custom House. He contended that with a surplus on hand of $4,000,000,000 in the Treasury, and an annual excess of $100,000,000 the Internal Revenue could be safely abolished. Such a measure would restore the equilibrium between receipts into the National Treasury and expenditures."

At night an enthusiastic meeting of the Cleveland and Scales Club, was held in Brown's Hall, and Col. Staples and Senator Vance addressed a crowded house. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed and the Democracy of Forsyth was fully aroused.

On Sunday Senator Vance was the guest of the Belo House, and attended service in the morning and afternoon in the Moravian church.

On Monday the Band of music, escorted him to Clemmonsville in the Belo House 'Bus, where he met a large concourse of people. He entered the village amid the booming of cannon and the strains of music. His speech was well received and Democracy enthused. He spoke at Yadkinville on Tuesday.

—By the death of Bishop George F. Pierce, the Southern Methodist Church loses one of the ablest and most eloquent members of the Episcopal board. Bishop Pierce was in the 74th year of his age. He was elected to the episcopacy at the general conference in Columbus, Ga., in 1854. As bishop of his Church he became well known throughout the South, and was highly esteemed not only as a preacher of ability, but also for his genial character. He was a son of the venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce, who died about one year ago.

—By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be saved, sound and whole. This will purge out the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are originated and fed.

York's Endorsement of Scales.

On January 9th, 1879, Dr. York, then a representative from Wilkes county, offered the following resolution, which is on file in his own handwriting:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do resolve, that the Representatives from North Carolina in the Congress of the United States are hereby respectfully requested to use their influence to so alter the revenue laws on brandy and tobacco as to make them less oppressive on the citizens, and if this cannot be done to vote for the repeal of the same.

SEC. 2. *Resolved further,* That we hail with pleasure the gallant steps taken by the faithful representative of the fifth district, Gen. A. M. Scales, to repeal the tax on brandy and hope he will press his bill to a successful termination

SEC. 3. *Resolved further,* That each one of our Senators and Representatives in Congress be furnished by the Secretary of State with a copy of this resolution.

SEC. 4. This resolution shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Endorsed. "A resolution of instruction to the North Carolina delegation in Congress.

YORK."

Marked. H. R., January 9th, 1879. January 13th, 1879, passed 2d and 3rd readings.

SATURN IN THE SEPTEMBER SKY.

The Eyes of Many Men of Science Turned Toward the Marvelous Circlet of Light.

Providence Journal.

Saturn is morning Star and outranks the other planets in the important materials he affords for study. Not only is he a beautiful object in the sky during almost the entire night, but he is also approaching the earth under favorable conditions seldom surpassed in his long career. On the 15th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, he is a quadrature with the sun on his western side. He is then ninety degrees distant from the sun at what may be called the half way house between conjunction and opposition, and is in fine position for observation both with the naked eye and the telescope. He is also conveniently situated for this purpose, rising now at half past 11 o'clock in the evening, and, at the end of the month making his appearance at half past 9 o'clock. He reigns alone for a while, but his short lived supremacy soon ends, Venus appearing upon the scene, and outshining her giant brother as well as all the lesser lights.

During this year and the next the finest telescopic views of Saturn and his ring may be obtained in northern latitudes. For during this time he passes his perihelion, reaches his greatest northern declination and his rings are open to their widest extent, these events occurring before the year 1885 closes. The first fruits of observation of the mysterious under the present favorable conditions of Saturn's appearance, and also under atmospherical conditions of exceptional purity, have already appeared. The Messrs. Henry, of the Observatory of Paris, with the 15-inch equatorial of the observatory, a magnifying power of one thousand, have obtained some wonderful views of the rings. They announce, outside of the known rings, the existence of a small bright ring on the outer border of the outer ring, nearly corresponding in width to the division of the outer ring.

There is a noteworthy analogy between the solar system and the Saturnian system. The sun is surrounded by eight planets and a ring of asteroids. Saturn is surrounded by eight moons and a ring resembling in some of its features the zone of asteroids.

Efforts to Recover an Estate Conveyed by a Nun to a Catholic Institution.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—A suit has been entered in the Circuit Court here, which is likely to attract a good deal of attention, particularly in Catholic circles, and by managers of the Catholic institutions. The style of the suit is S. Auguste Chauteau and Ida R. Taylor Chauteau, his wife, against the Visitation Corporation of this city, Robt. McNichols, trustee, and others. The history of the case, briefly stated, is as follows: Miss Louisa K. Taylor, sister of Mrs. Chauteau, and daughter of the late George R. Taylor, a very wealthy and well known citizen of St. Louis, was educated under the influences of the Order of St. Francis de Sales, and some two years ago announced her determination to become a nun, and although opposed by her family did enter the Canvent of Visitation. Prior to this, however, she voluntarily conveyed her property, estimated to be worth $100,000, to her sister Ida, then unmarried, under a written agreement that she expected to take monastic vows with the Order of St. Francis De Sales, but should she not do so on entering, and afterwards severing her connection with the Order, the property was to be restored to her. Some months ago Miss Taylor left the convent, and announced, it is said, that she had withdrawn from the Order, and asked for the restoration of her property. Her sister, suspecting the sincerity of her act, demurred to giving back the property, and Miss Taylor brought suit to recover it. Mrs. Chauteau, who did not desire to enter into litigation, reconveyed the property, and a short time afterwards Miss Taylor transferred it all to Robt. McNicholls; as trustee for the use of the Convent of Visitation. A few weeks later Miss Taylor reentered the convent and took the black veil. Plaintiffs in their petition allege fraud and collusion against the officers of the convent, charging them with using undue influence with Miss Taylor, and entering into a scheme to obtain her property; and now seek to set aside the deed by which it was reconveyed, and also the deed under which it was transferred to McNichols.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.,* says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

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YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

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THE PRESIDENCY.

The New York Herald's Estimate of the Electoral Vote.

The New York *Herald* publishes, as coming from Democratic sources, the following estimate of the division of the 401 electoral votes between Cleveland and Blaine in November:

States.	Cleveland.	Blaine.
Alabama	10	...
Arkansas	7	...
California	8	...
Colorado	...	3
Connecticut	6	...
Delaware	3	...
Florida	4	...
Georgia	12	...
Illinois	...	22
Indiana	15	...
Iowa	...	13
Kansas	...	9
Kentucky	13	...
Louisiana	8	...
Maine	...	8
Maryland	8	...
Massachusetts	...	14
Michigan	13	...
Minnesota	...	7
Mississippi	9	...
Missouri	16	...
Nebraska	...	5
Nevada	3	...
New Hampshire	...	4
New Jersey	9	...
New York	36	...
North Carolina	11	...
Ohio	23	...
Oregon	...	3
Pennsylvania	...	30
Rhode Island	...	4
South Carolina	9	...
Tennessee	12	...
Texas	13	...
Vermont	...	4
West Virginia	6	...
Wisconsin	11	...
Total	277	124

Necessary to a choice......201

The *Herald* correspondent says:

By this estimate it will be seen that Governor Cleveland would have 76 electoral votes more than are necessary to elect. Supposing through the treachery of Tammany and a deflection to Butler he should lose the 36 votes of New York, he would still be elected. Under this estimate he could further afford to lose the 23 votes of Ohio and also the 6 West Virginia, should "Steve" Elkin's "bar'l" and colonization scheme succeed in that locality.

The estimate of the Democratic vote, adds the *News and Courier,* is not unreasonable. It is doubtful that Cleveland will get the whole of the 13 electoral votes of Michigan, as there is a fusion ticket in that State, but on the other hand the Democrats and their allies have a fair prospect of carrying Illinois, Iowa, Colorado and Oregon, which, in the foregoing estimate, are given to Blaine.

As the canvass stands to-day Blaine can depend on receiving the vote of only six States, namely: Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Vermont. Even Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Hampshire need looking after. In every State but five or six the Blaine party must conduct an active campaign. They are not free this year to concentrate upon the usually doubtful States.

Blaine and Logan are losing ground daily. It will not be much of a surprise to those familiar with the political situation if Blaine should be as badly beaten by Cleveland as Scott was by Pierce in 1852. Scott carried four States and Pierce twenty-seven.

Trouble in Brussels, Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—All is quiet in this city to-day. Fully one hundred persons were wounded in the conflict between the clericals and anti-clericals. Several persons wounded seriously, but nobody killed. As the clericals who came from the Provinces to take part in the procession were returning to their homes last night they were assaulted by member of the apposite party at many of the provincial railway stations. A large mob at Antwerp to-day hooted and yelled as the clericals arrived. Gens D'Armes charged repeatedly on the crowd and wounded several persons before they succeeded in dispersing it.



WE DESIRE TO CALL THE THOUGHTFUL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO THE SUPERIOR MERITS OF

ORCHILLA GUANO

AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND GRASS.

The advantages resulting from its use are not only an increased yield, but the permanent improvement of the soil from the abundant growth of grass which is sure to follow.

"ORCHILLA" is no new thing. For eighteen years it has been undergoing trial,—and well has it stood the test. At first, its progress to favor was naturally slow; but merit will, sooner or later, have its reward, and now its sales every year are largely increased over those of the preceding year, and the friends of its early days are its best friends now.

It has been used extensively in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and from its abundant success everywhere, we are justified in recommending it to you as being well adapted to your soil. No fertilizer for your use has had such unvarying success and continued popularity. Some of the largest and best farmers in these three States use it almost exclusively.

It is Successful, because it is Nature's own provision for her exhausted fields.

It is Low Priced, because we have none of the expense of manufacturers, and, without regard to its high agricultural value, we base its price solely upon its actual cost to import.

We refer you below to some of the farmers who have used it, and ask you to enquire of them as to its merits.

ORCHILLA FOR WHEAT.

It is a remarkable fact that the complete analysis of Orchilla Guano shows *almost identical results* with the analysis of the ashes of *a bundle of wheat in the straw.* This doubtless furnishes the reason why Orchilla is a good wheat producer; *it contains all the elements of wheat growth within itself.*

JOHN H. NUNNALLY, Esq., of Ruffin, N. C., June 23d, 1884, says:—Those who used Orchilla last fall speak in most flattering terms of its results, in which I concur, as my future purchases will demonstrate. I can see where I used Orchilla this spring a very perceptible difference. It is too early in the season to report results.

R. B. DOBSON, Esq., of Clio, Iredell Co., N. C., July 15, 1884, says:—"I have used the Orchilla Guano for three years on light sandy land for wheat and clover. It has given satisfaction. My neighbors who used it last fall are well pleased. We used from one to three hundred pounds to the acre. We expect to use it again."

Dr. E. CHAMBERS LAIRD, Haw River, Alamance Co., N. C., July 16th, 1884, says:—"I have used Orchilla for two years, and am well pleased with the result. I expect to use it more largely this fall. I am convinced it is all you claim for it."

Maj. A. H. DREWRY, of Westover, Charles City Co., Va., probably the most extensive farmer in the State, says,—"Orchilla Guano does quite as well on my wheat, as any fertilizer I ever used."

Col. PEYTON S. COLES, of Estouteville, Albemarle Co., Va., equally prominent in the community, says:—"Orchilla has made wheat for me when everything else failed to do so."

ORCHILLA FOR GRASS.

If Orchilla *has* a specialty, it is in *making grass.* THAT NEVER FAILS.

Col. RANDOLPH HARRISON, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Virginia, Richmond, says:—"Orchilla certainly possesses special *clover-producing* virtues, or, if that is an inaccurate word, it enables clover *to take hold,* and helps it to stand drought—a great point. I watch its effect on my crops with much interest."

Send for our Book of Testimonials from farmers who have used Orchilla Guano for years, and who say:—"It has made our poor lands rich."

Respectfully,

TRAVERS, SNEAD & CO.
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D. T. LAMBETH, - - - - - - Thomasville.

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MAJORIE DAW.
FANCHETTE,
STILLWATER TRAGEDY.
DAUGHTER OF THE PHILISTINES.
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LADIES LINDORES.
MODERN INSTANCE.
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Together with a lot of POEMS, ILLUSTRATED HYMNS, BIRTHDAY BOOKS GEMS OF GENIUS and hundreds of Articles all of which are offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

and many at and below cost, among the latter a large number of Toy Books, etc.

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Salem, N. C., August 1884.

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TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

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TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

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ELM LAWN, corner of Church Stree, and Belews Creek Road, Salem, N. C. is open for Lawn and Croquet Party engagements, either for day or night. Light and seats furnished. Elm Lawn is well shaded, retired from public view, and is excellently adapted for Pleasure Parties.

TERMS:—**$2.50** per afternoon; **$3.00** per evening; **$1.00** per afternoon and evening. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor,

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Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

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THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD,** regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS,** and **RESTORE THE HEALTH** and **VIGOR** of **YOUTH!** In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

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LIVER WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists

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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use) CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. **MAKE HENS LAY** Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'n-ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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MAY, 1884.

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is more complete than ever before and our steadily and rapidily increasing trade shows that we are making it to the interest of the Merchants in this section of country to trade with us. Remember that we were the first to take out a *Drummer's* license and that we pay more *Purchase Tax* and more *Freight* than any mercantile firm here. Add the freight and expenses to Baltimore and Richmond prices and we will duplicate them and in several lines do better.

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Our Dress Goods and Notion Departments are in the hands of competent lady sales women and in these departments you will find a new and elegant assortment of standard and Fancy Dress Goods, Lawns, White Goods, Piquets, Ginghams, Prints, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Parasols, Fans, and Notions of every kind.

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Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Books and Stationary,

Leather, Salt, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hames, Chains, Collars, Steel Plows, Saws, Cutlery, Oils, Syrups, White and Red Lead, Coffee, Sugar, Meat, Corn, Lard, Drugs, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Brooms, Scythes and Grain Cradles, &c.

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We have had thoroughly tested many of the different kinds of Grasses and now sell only Orchard Grass Seed, Red Clover, Sappling Clover, Herds Grass, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

FERTILIZERS.

The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure stands at the head of the list of Tobacco fertilizers throughout both Virginia and North Carolina and no one who wishes to raise a crop of fine, bright, rich, waxy Tobacco that will sell for a high price cant afford to plant a crop of Tobacco without using it. We sold 1,100 bags at this place last week and were out two days.

STAR BRAND GUANO FOR WHEAT.

We ask the farmers to compare the present crop of growing wheat where this fertilizer was used with crops where other brands were used and also examine the clover and grass and to remember that the Star Brand Guano is the only fertilizer that makes a good crop of grass following the wheat crop. We will make it to the interest of every farmer *who sows wheat* this fall to use the Star Brand Guano.

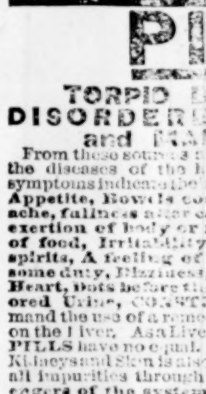
We are prepared to buy large quantities of Dried Fruits and Berries this season. All are cordially invited to

COME AND SEE US.

Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

May 12th, 1884.



EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS

are the **BEST EVER MADE** for **Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache.** One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work; they **purify the blood** and put new life in a broken-down body. **Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible,** the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at **15 Cts. a Box,** or by mail.

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Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. H. GOHER, Harmony Grove, Ga.—**Emory's Little Cathartic** are the most popular of all the Catharties.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.—My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.—I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, Texas.—They are excellent.—R. BENSON, Jackson, Miss.—They are unexcelled.—MRS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. **Emory's Standard Cure Pills,** Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail. **25 Cents a Box.** STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

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Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching; very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also; for Tetter, Itch, Salt-Rheum, Scald-Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box, by mail, 50 cts., 3 for $1,25, Address, DR. WAYNE & SON, Phila.,Pa. Sold by Druggists.

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STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS

Used throughout the country FOR OVER 40 YEARS, And thus proved The Best Liver Medicine in the World.

No Griping, Poisonous Drugs, but purely Vegetable, safe and reliable. Prescribed even by Physicians. A speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. **A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Billous Disorders.** Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, etc., address **C. E. HULL & CO 18 Cedar St., N. Y. City**

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London Hair Restorer-Great English Toilet Article. Restores growth, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3½ 1d, or 75 cts., in U. S., money.

WORK BOXES at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

WHISPERING PINES.—A few copies at the Salem Book Store.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10 Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11 Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
" 12 Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

—CAMPAIGN BADGES at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—Day and night equal on 22d.

—Weather very warm and dry.

—Last Quarter of the Moon on the 12th.

—September planets unusually interesting.

—Emberday Wednesday of next week, the 17th.

—Miss Helen Meller is teaching school at Hillsville, Va.

—The Colored Baptist church has recently purchased a fine organ.

—The Paper Mill will be in operation in a few weeks.

—Samuel Shore's new residence on Poplar street, is approaching completion.

—F. D. L. Messer is spoken of as the Republican nominee for County Treasurer.

—Miss Welfare's school opened on last Monday with a good attendance.

—The proceeds of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church festival amounted to $100.

POOR HOUSE.—An additional room and a porch has been added to the Poor House building.

—John H. Boner, of Washington city, a native of this place, is here on a visit to his mother.

—The married members of the Moravian church celebrated their annual festival on Sunday last.

—We hear of several lots of fine tobacco just cured in this vicinity. It ripens beautifully on the hill.

—The M. E. Sunday School picniced at Mickey's Mill, on Wednesday last. There was a large attendance.

—Lewis Porter has purchased a lot on Poplar street, and is making preparations for building a residence thereon.

—A fracas at Waughtown on Saturday resulted in a shooting. Frank Stafford shot Joseph Holder through the thigh.

—The proceeds of the Promenade Concert in Public Square, amounted to $50, to be used in beautifying Wachovia Park.

—Weak, nervous men should get a *free trial* package of Prof. Harris' Pastile treatment. Harris Remedy Co., Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

—Miss Alma Carmichael, for several years in charge of the music department of Oak Ridge Institute, has accepted a position as teacher in Salem Female Academy.

—Rev. E. S. Alderman will assist Rev. S. H. Thompson in a meeting at Abbott's Creek, commencing on the 2d Sunday in this month, to continue until the 3rd.

—The collections of Internal Revenue in the 4th district for the month of August were $36,619.86. In this district, the 5th, the collections amounted to $68,492.43.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY opened on Thursday last with a very encouraging attendance. Every day brings new scholars, the school now numbering one hundred and thirty.

—We regret to learn that the tobacco barn of Abram Lanier, col., on Happy Hill, caught fire on Tuesday night and was entirely consumed, together with a lot of fine tobacco.

—Geo. E. Nissen & Co., wagon manufacturers of Waughtown, will have on exhibition at the State Exposition several of their celebrated wagons, not painted, but only varnished, in order to show the material out of which they are made.

THE HARVEST MOON—The September moon fulled on the 5th. This is known as the harvest moon, as she rises apparently for a week about the same time. In the East and parts of Europe much of the harvest is gathered by the light thus given immediately after sunset.

—The next annual meeting of the Forsyth County Sunday School Association will be held in the Baptist church in Winston on the 24th and 25th days of September, the opening meeting to be on Wednesday, Sept. 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The above meeting has been postponed and will be convened on the *5th and 6th of November, 1884*, at the place named.

FRIENDSHIP.—The Baptist church at New Friendship, in this county, enjoyed a series of interesting meetings recently, commencing on the 5th Sunday in August, conducted by the pastor, Elder Wm. Turner, and assisted by Revs. Henry Sheets, of the Liberty Association, and Rev. E. S. Alderman, of the Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky,

On Sunday last Elder Wm. Turner baptized 13 persons, and two others were received for baptism. The services were conducted with great earnestness and fervor, and the congregations were large. The services of Mr. Alderman were highly appreciated, and his sermons among the best ever given at Friendship. The Lord's blessing certainly rested on the labors of the worthy pastor and his able assistants.

FRIEDBERG.—The protracted meeting at Friedberg Moravian church, commencing on the 31st of August and lasting some ten days was highly satisfactory. A considerable number professed religion. Rev. James E. Hall, the pastor, conducted the services, assisted by Rev. R. P. Lineback, Dr. Rondthaler, Rev. John Woosly and the brethren Samuel Woosley and S. Fishel. The attendance was large throughout the meeting and the brethren feel greatly encouraged.

FORSYTH AT THE STATE EXPOSITION.— Dr. J. A. Blum, who has charge of the County Exhibit, showed us on Tuesday a plot of the space with the plan of display Forsyth county will occupy in the State Exposition building. The space is not only among the largest allotted to counties, but if the Dr. succeeds in carrying out his plan of display will present an appearance and be an attraction of which our people will have cause to be proud. Our grains, tobacco, fruits, grasses, woods, minerals, canned goods, fancy work and special displays are the equal of any section. —*Republican.*

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

At the Democratic County Convention held last week, all the nominations were made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Kerner, each township was instructed to report the names of three active Democrats to serve as Township Executive Committee, and that the first names on each committee constitute the County Executive Committee. The following Committees were chosen:

Belew's Creek—R S Linville, Fuel Fulton, Jno E Clayton.

Bethania—R L Cox, J F Miller, J N Anderson.

Broad Bay—W M Nissen, J T Charles, C Rothrock.

Kernersville—J H Lindsay, J S King, N W Sapp.

Lewisville—Jno F Griffith, W G Hauser, J P Binkley.

Middle Fork—P A Cox, Calvin Crews, E W Linville.

Old Town—C H Hauser, C B Ziglar, W J Pease.

Salem Chapel—I D Dalton, T J Valentine, M J Crews.

South Fork—Junius Boyer, J C Sides, J W Griffith.

Vienna—D S Lehman, J C Conrad, E C Dull.

Winston—M W Norfleet, R B Kerner, F H Fries.

M W Norfleet was re-elected Chairman of the County Executive Committee.

After the business of the Convention had been transacted, J C Buxton and W H Sheppard were called upon, and responded in patriotic and entertaining speeches. Both candidates referred to their intention, if elected, to cast their votes for Z B Vance to succeed himself as U. S. Senator from this State. Both candidates will make a thorough and effective canvass.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

The officers of the Young Men's Democratic Club are as follows:

President—T H Pegram, Jr.

Vice Presidents—W P Benton, Springs Conrad, J H Lindsay, W M Nissen, J B Waddell, Jr, W B Stafford, Paul Butner, Geo Boozer, Jno Snider, J S Grogan.

Secretary—E A Oldham.

Committee on Membership—E A Oldham, J S Grogan, J A Robinson, Jos Reed, Jos Vaughn, G H Rights, C E Crist, Jno Byerly, S D Neale.

Committee on Speakers—T H Pegram, Jr, E A Oldham, J A Robinson. This Committee contemplates extending invitations to talented young Democrats from a distance to speak in Winston between now and the election.

Committee on Finance—E E Gray, D E Allen, H Goldstrom, P A Booe, S M Pritchett, C W Vogler, F H Fries.

Committee on Arrangements—R B Kerner, E A Oldham, W B Williamson.

Committee on Registration and Poll Books, consisting of three members yet to be appointed.—*Sentinel.*

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. —The convention met in the courthouse at 12 o'clock last Saturday, and was called to order by Chas. L. Heitman, chairman of the county executive committee. J. F. Beal was called to the chair. T. B. Eldridge was elected secretary and D. B. Clinard assistant secretary. The roll of townships being called, all were found to be represented. On motion it was decided to hear nominations for all offices to be filled, and then take a recess for consultation, and upon reassembling to ballot. The roll of townships was called for nominations for each office. A recess was then taken.

About an hour later the Convention reassembled, and proceeded immediately to select the candidates of the party by ballot.

For the Senate the vote stood: Jas. A. Leach 39½, H. T. Phillips 15½, Levi Beck 3. Leach was declared the nominee, and the nomination was made unanimous.

For the house of representatives, the vote was: J. B. Siceloff 41, Alex. Swicegood 35, H. J. Harris 14, Daniel Ward 19, John G. Surratt 20, W. S. Owen 7. Siceloff and Swicegood were declared the nominees. The nomination was then made unanimous.

For sheriff, the first ballot stood: Chas. M. Griffith 22, Geo. W. Palmer 7½, W. B. Hampton 7, H. W. Lindsay 28½, J. T. Grimes 3. On the second ballot: Griffith 34, Lindsay 31. Griffith was declared the nominee.

For register of deeds, J. W. Finch was nominated by acclamation.

For treasurer, T. C. Ford was nominated by acclamation.

For coroner, D. M. Michael was nominated by acclamation.

For surveyor, W. H. Bladgett received 17 votes, Jno. W. May 46, S. S. Jones 5. May was declared the nominee.

On motion the following county executive committee was appointed: H. P. Watson, Chas. L. Heitman, J. H. Lambeth, J. H. Miller and W. L. Thompson.

The candidates were then called out and each responded briefly, except J. A. Leach, who made a short speech. After the candidates were heard, M. H. Pinnix was called out. He spoke about twenty minutes, but his remarks were cut short by a tragedy, an account of which we gave last week.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.— The Board was in session on Monday and Tuesday, all the members being present. The business transacted was mostly of local interest. Among the few matters of general interest was an order directing the sheriff to settle all the State and county taxes due the county, and to give a satisfactory bond, when the tax books will be turned over to him for collection. The time for making settlement and giving bond is limited to the first Monday in October. The third quarterly settlement with the county treasurer shows the amount of county funds in the treasury to be $2356.19. There is a deficiency of $11 11 in the school fund account.

A petition for a change in a public road in Clemmonsville township was granted, and an appeal taken by counter petitioners to the superior court.

Registrars and judges of elections were appointed for the November election. The list will be published next week. A jury was appointed to lay off a public road from the lane through Isaac Byerly's place in Yadkin College Township, to the Mocksville road at John Michael's. G. W. Green was appointed a school committeeman in white district 17, and Wm. Hughes in white district 73. W. A. Darr, W. C. Hargrave, and W. D. Rothrock were appointed a committee to assess damages and condemn one acre of land for the use of school in white district 3.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.—From the abstract of taxables prepared by the register of deeds, we learn that the entire taxable real and personal property of the county amounts to $2,823,430, distributed as follows:

NUMBER.	VALUE.
352,244 acres,	$1,568,007
436 town lots,	222,830
3,289 horses,	159,224
1,443 mules,	75,560
7 jennets,	80
64 goats,	69
9,225 cattle,	64,134
19,498 hogs,	27,043
12,342 sheep,	11,566
Farming utensils,	167,203
Money on hand,	86,331
Solvent credits,	232,999
Stock in insurance companies,	21,932
Other personal property,	160,721
Railroad franchise,	25,500
Total,	$2,823,430
Net income,	3,918
National Bank stock,	500

The last two items are not computed with the other taxable property because the rate of taxation is different in the cash of income, and bank stock is reported separately. The number of taxable polls is,

White,	2,562
Black,	417

The total listed value of taxables is nearly 9,000 less than last year. This can hardly be accounted for on the ground of depreciation of values; but rather because a number of tax listers were new at the business, and were imposed upon by persons listing taxes. This can be shown by the large increase in some townships where there were experienced listers, and heavy falling off where the listers were inexperienced men.

—County exhibits intended for the State Exposition at Raleigh, should be delivered in Lexington or Thomasville on or before Saturday, Sept. 20.

—Dr. Ramsey and Mr. Holton, Republican candidates for Congress and Presidential Elector, have made the following appointments to speak in this county: Clemmonsville, Friday, Sept. 12; Bethany, Saturday 13; Thomasville, Monday 15; Jackson Hill, Saturday 27; Lexington, Monday 29; Haden's Store, Tuesday 30. They will divide time with the Democratic candidates.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE REPORTER AND POST.]

The Republicans of this county held their convention in the Academy in this place on last Monday. Col. S. M. Hughes was elected chairman and Capt. P. H. Terrell, secretary. After considerable delay, the following nominations were made for county officers:

For House Representatives—John H. Lowe. For Sheriff—P. D. Watkins. For Register of Deeds—N. O. Petree. For Surveyor—S. M. Shelton. For Coroner—Henry Coe.

The convention then devoted some time to the discussion of the question, "What shall we do to be saved?" A solution of the difficult problem was not reached. The general opinion is that they are beyond human skill.

—The Exposition Committe met last Monday. It was resolved that the exhibit counter at Raleigh be built of the native woods of Stokes county, and that the chairman, secretary and W. A. Estes employ some one to get up the woods for the purpose and also evergreens for ornaments. W. E. Turner was appointed. W. E. Turner was recommended to the Board of Commissioners for appointment to go with and stay with the county exhibit at Raleigh. The awarding of premiums was postponed to the 12th day of October, in order that all things for which premiums are offered shall have time to mature. All persons who expect to compete for any prize, are requested to notify the committee either by letter or in person, stating what they will compete for, by the 12th of September, the day appointed to exhibit the articles intended for the State Exposition, at Danbury. N. M. Pepper and S. B. Taylor were directed to get up a map of Stokes county.

—The following list of jurors has been drawn for the fall term of Stokes Superior court:

J B Spainhour, R A Brown, G B Watkins, Sidney Smith, R H Tillison, H C Gibson, Sam'l P Gordon, James T Johnson, Wm H Hutcherson, Y B Cassell, J G Haynes, L E Grabbs, M D Ham, W R Bennett, J G Jones, R B Hart, B S Brown, W G Slate, J M Forrest, James H Tuttle, W G Shults, J M Linville, Hubbard Brown, Pressly Pierce, Haywood Venable, Walker Gann, J D Young, J A Reid, M T Mitchell, Jack Lackey, W L Taylor, J V Allen, Robert Poore, John A Martin, Amer Tilly, S M Goff.

FOR SECOND WEEK.

H D Mickey, W A Petree, S F Coe, Jas M Burge, A B Steele, W E Willis, Nat Hutcherson, J W Pitzer, A T Edwards, G Jeff Tuttle, T B Smith, John H Hart, P H Carter, John H Ham, Wm F Campbell, A J Smith Sr, J W Gunter, M D Turpin.

SURRY COUNTY.

[FROM THE MT. AIRY NEWS.]

The following is the Democratic county ticket:

For Senator—John A Hampton. House—James R. Lewellyn. For Sheriff—Stephen Venable. For Register of Deeds—W H Freeman. For Coroner—S S Jervis. For Surveyor —K M Thompson.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Sept. 6th, 1884:

Jesse F. Brown, John Brown, D. M. Causey, Bettie Fetter, Mrs. Sam. Rominger, Alex. Shutt, Miss Emmer Thomas, H. H. Weavil, Wilkerson & Fore, John G. Young.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

Fruits.

NEAR SALEM, Aug. 15, 1884.

Messrs. Editors: I think a few thoughts on the fruit subject will not be amiss, as my honest opinion is that as a business it will greatly increase, fully a hundred per cent. in ten years. Facilities in shipping and preserving fruit, whilst enroute to market is constantly improving. I look for our fruit, even peaches, to find a ready market in foreign cities, Liverpool, London and Paris, &c. The passage from New York in not more than twelve days, and fruits can be as easily taken care of as fresh meats in refrigerators. So it is possible to have North Carolina peaches hawked about the streets of foreign cities.

Another theory of my own, and which I find seconded by many, is that our *old* or more generally known as unimproved peaches, are generally superior in flavor to many of the improved kinds. Our native peaches though small, make the best dried fruit for family use. The best peach I eat this year was from a tree growing in an old sedge field, entirely neglected. We have in our section, at least a dozen varieties mostly yellow, which are of better flavor than most of the improved fruit. I can safely say that at least thirty known to the countrymen as seedlings, can be found in this State. A catalogue of this fruit would be valuable, as it would attract the attention of the public. The varieties should be known as North Carolina peaches, and we have no doubt with careful cultivation their superior flavor would soon bring them into notice among the venders in our northern cities, and thus add over a hundred thousand dollars to the profits of the fruit grower annually.

The proper distance for planting peach trees is about 15 feet each way, or 193 to the acre. Apples 169 to the acre. Peaches will not bear a full crop till the fourth year, and if the yield is only one bushel to the tree, the amount would be $96.50 at 50 cents per bushel. Apples will come in under 7 years, and a selection of very early, and a large number of good keeping winter apples would be most profitable as they always have a market value of from 50 cents to $1 per bushel. The trees should be cultivated, and the profit on the crop grown between the rows of trees would pay the expense of cultivation.

F. G. S.

Factory Notes.

On last Thursday the Lafayette Cotton Mills, at Company Shops were sold for cash. The purchaser was Mr. C. R. Reynolds, of Winston, and the price paid $12,040. The mills have 1,248 spindles.

Several mills in Alamance have shut down. The Saxapahaw mills and the E. M. Holt plaid mills at Company Shops have closed. The Granite will shut down in a few days, just as soon as the present supply of cotton gives out. The factory people give as their reason for closing that they don't propose to pay the present high prices for cotton and then get nothing for their manufactured goods. —*News and Observer.*

—Ayer's Ague Cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaints and bilious disorders. Warranted to cure or money refunded.

DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Bishop Lyman's Appointments.

Oct. 8 Wednesday—Mocksville.
" 9 Thursday—Huntsville.
" 10 Friday—Winston.
" 11 Saturday—Germanton.
" 12 Sunday—Hairston's Chapel.
" 14 Tuesday—Danbury.
" 15 Wednesday—Madison.
" 16 Thursday—Mountain Chapel.
" 17 Friday—Leaksville.
" 19 Sunday—Reidsville.

—Maine has gone Republican as usual. Election on last Monday.

—Hon. John F. Henderson was nominated for Congress in the Salisbury district, on the 63rd ballot. The names of the following gentlemen were presented to the convention: R. F. Armfield, of Iredell. F. C. Robbins and M. H. Pinnix, of Davidson. Theo. F. Kluttz, of Rowan. Prof. O. W. Carr, of Randolph.

Bishop Atkinson Memorial Cot for Children, in St. John's Hospital, Raleigh.

Some months ago it was decided to establish in St. John's Hospital, Raleigh, an endowed cot for children in memory of the late Bishop Atkinson. In order to do this it will be necessary to raise a fund of $2,500, the interest on which sum will be used to meet the expenses of the cot, which will be free to children from all sections of the State.

Over $500 have already been received, and in order to hasten the accomplishment of the most worthy charity, it has been decided to hold in Raleigh, during the "Exposition," a "Grand Bazaar" for the benefit of the cot. The ladies of the Church of the Good Shepherd have secured a most desirable corner store on Fayetteville Street, a part of which will be given for the use of the Bazaar. The ladies will have a lunch counter and will also attend to the sale of articles for the cot during the month of October. The request is most earnestly made that all Congregations, Sunday Schools, Societies and Individuals who take an interest in the matter, will send such useful and fancy articles as they can get together, as soon after the 20th of September as possible. All articles should be priced by the sender and freight prepaid to Raleigh.

All articles will be duly acknowledged, and every effort will be made to dispose of them to the best advantage. Packages, either by mail, express or freight, should be marked,

FOR MEMORIAL COT,
Care William Woollcott,
Raleigh, N. C.

enclosing name or names of donors, with Post Office address.

Let every one send something, and help on the blessed work of caring for the suffering children of our State.

EDW. R. RICH,
Chaplain, St. John's Hospital.

—Fayetteville *Sun:* Several weeks ago the gathering of a Baptist congregation took place at a mill pond about ten miles from here on a sabbath morning. The administration of the ordinance of baptism being the object. The owner of the pond hearing of the meeting and its object, forbade them the use of the pond. The crowd then passed down the stream in search of water, but found none sufficiently deep for the purpose, and were about to disperse without administering the ordinance when the dam broke and the water came surging along in a broad deep torrent. The occasion was embraced, and the candidates submerged.

—MALARIA in all its forms positively cured with **Emory's Standard Cure Pills**, a never-failing remedy; purely vegetable, contain no quinine or other poisonous agencies, endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere.—25 and 50 Cents.

MARRIED.

In Kernersville, at the Sapp Hotel, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2d, by Rev. Joseph Thomas, Mr. WILLIAM H. MILLER and Miss MARY E. MICKEY, both of Winston.

At Trinity College, September 2d, by Rev. M. L. Wood, Mr. EUGENE P. ALBEA, of Winston, and Miss CASSIE BRAME, a grandaughter of Rev. P. H. JOYNER, late of Winston.

DIED.

In this place, on last Wednesday, 3rd inst., Mrs. JULIA TAVIS, m. n. Rominger, consort of Wm. Tavis, aged about 27 years.

Catalogue Sent Free by Mail.

THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descriptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October.

Address N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
Aug. 27th, 1884–6m.

Bethany New Prize Winter Oats.

THIS valuable oats was discovered and propagated by A. H. Motsinger, Davidson county. It was found growing on a pile of dirt from an excavation of 50 feet. It grows better on poor soil than other oats and on a good red subsoil will yield 75 bushels to the acre. It is not liable to freeze out, stands firm, with straw as soft as spring oats, ripens the last of wheat harvest, and weighs from 37 to 40 pounds per bushel. Should be sown from the middle of September to the end of October.

Sold by A. H. MOTSINGER, Bethany, N. C., and by POHL & STOCKTON and HINSHAW & BYNUM, Winston; and by A. C. HEGE, Lexington, Davidson county, N. C.

Circulars sent on application.

Tomb Stones

AT REDUCED PRICES,

I have reduced the price on all kinds of plain Tombstones.

I will make it to your advantage to come and see me.

I am here all the time, and give my *personal attention* to every order.

I. W. DURHAM,
Winston, N. C.
Jan, 1st, 1884.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.

A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles.

E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 80 to 95
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 90
Oats, " "	40 to 50
Rye,	00 to 00
Barley, per bush.,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 25 to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	08 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,).	00 to 00
" Hams	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	8 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	70 to 90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to 00
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 7 50
" Bright	6 00 to 12 50
" Fine	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine	50 00 to 75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to 00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents
Damson, Plums,	8 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents
Blackberries,	6 cents
Quarter Apples,	3 cents
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents
Sliced Apples, bright,	3 cents
Sliced Apples, fancy,	4 cents
Dark Peeled Peaches,	3 cents
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents
Fancy " "	6 cents
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents
Halves "	4 cents

University of North Carolina.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON THE last **THURSDAY IN AUGUST,** on which, and on the two succeeding days, examinations for admission will be had. The instruction embraces not only the "old curriculum," but also branches of especial value to teachers, farmers, merchants and other business men. A Law and Medical School attached.

For Catalogue and for the report of the visiting committee of seven Trustees on the instruction, discipline, morals, &c., apply to

PRESIDENT BATTLE,
or to W. T. PATTERSON, Sec'y,
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Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption.

All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

AS executor of the estate of Christian Ebert, I will offer for sale on the premises,

Saturday Sept. 20th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

a lot of household and kitchen furniture and other property.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

One two story ten roomed house on Main Street, Salem.

One story and a half five roomed house on Salt Street, Salem.

Twelve acres, more or less, unimproved, partially timbered land, lying near Belew's Creek road beyond East Salem, adjoining the land of W. H. Wheeler and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

E. A. EBERT, Executor
of Christian Ebert.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 12-tds.

BINGHAM'S { Established in 1793. } is the only School for Boys in the South with **GAS LIGHT**, a first-class **GYMNASIUM**, and a first-class **BATH HOUSE**.

The course is **PREPARATORY** or **FINISHING**. There is a thoroughly equipped school of **TELEGRAPHY**.

Special terms to young men of small means. 181st Session begins July 30th.

For Catalogue, address

Maj. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling, barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
T. R. PURNELL, Raleigh.

The Old Mullein Plant.



While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it began to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

In **TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN,** the mullein tea is combined with the Sweet Gum, and by its use Consumptives are relieved and mothers made happy in curing their little ones of Croup and Whooping-Cough, and all suffering from Lung and Bronchial diseases are troubled no more.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga., Proprietor Taylor's Premium Cologne.

Cash paid for Sweet Gum.

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Not wanting a Dog, send for a

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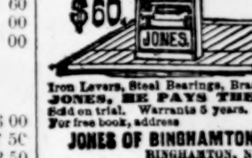
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JONES he pays the freight—for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortune await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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Shows how nations have been made or destroyed in a day—How Fame or Disaster has turned on a single contest. A Grand Book for Old or Young—Saves Time—Aids the Memory—Gives Pleasure and Instruction—Maps and Fine Illustrations.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Send for full description and terms.

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FOR SALE.—A lot near the graded school. Enquire at this office.

R. B. KERNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

A. N. Zevely & Son,
637 F. Street Washington, D. C.

Attend o business before any of the D partments. Collections etc.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALified as Administratrix, according to law on the estate of John Mickey, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 5th day of June, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

MARTHA E. MICKEY, Executrix.
June 5, 1884.

The Old Reliable.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER

S. A. ASHE, EDITOR,
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Date May 11, 1884.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 20 a m	7 00 p m
" Salisbury	6 07 a m	8 23 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	9 26 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	10 02 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a m	...
Arrive Hillsboro	11 39 p m	...
" Durham	12 17 p m	...
" Raleigh	1 30 p m	...
Leave "	1 45 p m	...
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	...

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro 4 50 p m.
Arrive at Raleigh 1 25 p. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 6 25 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. daily.

Nos 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. & R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 11, 188 .	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	11 55 a m	...
Arrive Raleigh	2 20 p m	...
Leave "	4 45 p m	...
Arrive Durham	6 02 p m	...
" Hillsboro	6 43 p m	...
" Greensboro	9 00 p m	...
Leave "	9 45 p m	9 35 a m
Arrive High Point	10 25 p m	10 15 a m
" Salisbury	11 42 a m	11 06 p m
" Charlotte	1 20 a m	12 35 p m

No. 16, D'ly ex. Sunday—Lv. Golds. 4 30 a. m
Ar. Raleigh 8 30 p. m
Lv. Raleigh 9 10 p. m
Ar. Greensboro 6 00 p. m

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GOING SOUTH.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	10 00 a m	10 38 p m
Arrive Kernersville	11 04 a m	11 42 a m
" Salem	11 38 a m	12 20 a m

GOING NORTH	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 10 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
" Greensboro	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

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GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex. Sun
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THE DOUBTING MALADY.

STRANGE AFFLICTIONS ASCRIBED TO MODERN CIVILIZATION.

Mental Absurdities in Which Some People Indulge—Various Cases Cited—Origin of the Disorders.

Some months ago Professor Tamburini, a distinguished Italian alienist, and later Professor Magnan, of Paris, gave an interesting account of certain eccentricities of nervous origin which he had met with in some of his patients. The cases cited appear to belong to what some writers have called the "diseases of civilization," and their groundwork is regarded as resting in impaired volition. The intellect itself is believed to be, at least for the time being, practically unimpaired, and recognizes the absurdity of the ideas which constitute the trouble, without being able to banish the thought of them from the mind. The essential characteristics of this mental disturbance are said to be ever-recurring and tormenting doubts about the most trivial things, followed by some form of morbid dread. Sometimes it is a fear of dirt, called "mysophobia." The individual dreads to touch anything. An example is given of a lady having this affliction, who washed her hands more than two hundred times a day. Another patient would not touch a door knob without putting on gloves, while another, who spent four hours every night in preparing for bed, always used up twenty fresh towels in drying his hands. A serious case of the sort is that of a young women who conceived so great an abhorrence of a man who had been paying his addresses to her that she heaped together all of the articles in her parlor which had been touched by him and set fire to them. A case is mentioned of a postmistress who washed her hands after each letter she handled. At the end of the day she would be so exhausted with her efforts as to be hardly able to go to her home. She was well aware of her folly—as, in fact, all of them are—but could not resist its influence.

Cases are given of people who have a fear of moving from their seat or of getting out of bed; the trouble is called atremia. Claustrophilia is the fear of leaving a room, or a house, and claustrophobia is the fear of remaining in a closed place. The fear of crossing a street or square is called agoraphobia. According to the *Journal de Medecine* this trouble may give rise to veritable anguish, and even result in syncope. Curiously enough the fear wholly disappears when the patient is accompanied by a person whose hand or clothing he may be able to touch. In a case of claustrophobia, a lady would reside only on the lower floor of a house, and insisted that every door except the one looking upon the street should be opened night and day. Another patient troubled with caustrophilla, however, was unable to sleep in any but a very small bedroom, and the sight of an open door was insupportable to her. Professor Magnan says that in cases of this sort, which seem to be wholly impulsive, it is impossible to discover the cause. The patients themselves have no idea whatever of the origin of the eccentricity.

Cases of what is called folie impulsive are cited as increasing with the advance of civilization. One class of them is caused by an unreasonable passion for domestic animals. One lady brought on an obstinate, chronic condition of nervous sleeplessness in imagining the suffering she supposed horses must feel when kept out of doors on rainy nights. The noise made by the snapping of a whip would drive her nearly wild, and the sight of a coachman touching up his lazy animals would bring about a convulsion or a state of syncope. If a horse fell near her in the street she always rushed to his aid and assisted the men who raised him. One day she saw a driver treat his horse roughly while harnessing him, and hastened to interfere in the animal's behalf. The scene made a strong impression on her, and she was unable to resist an impulse to go every morning to the stable to make sure that the animal was not abused.

Other persons are described as suffering from what is called "word mania." Some of these are constantly seeking for some word which they never succeed in finding, and whose purport they cannot even describe. Others find their happiness in life utterly destroyed on account of the imperious necessity they feel in pronouncing, at short intervals, some particular word which they detest. Some of them are in constant fear of pronouncing certain words which they wish to avoid uttering. A lady in the latter category was certain that if she pronounced particular words some people of her acquaintance would die. The desire to say them grew irresistable, and she repeated them. As, however, the persons did not die, she appears to have become cured, for the time at least, of her malady. A man belonging to the first-mentioned group devoted himself for a long time to trying to recall the name of a man he had met but once, and in whom he had no real interest. Still another one affected with the word mania "was pursued by the word 'orgie,' which he felt himself obliged under pain of horrible perplexity to pronounce, performing certain acts or executing some particular movements."

The origin of these affections, which have been described by Professor Le Grand du Saulle under the designation of "malady of doubting with delirium of the sense of touch," is thought to be due in a considerable degree to hereditary predisposition. The other causes named are thought to be mostly of a debilitating nature, such as directly alter or exhaust the brain; these which act indirectly, by exhausting the energy of the nervous system in general, or by impairing the nutrition of nerve centers. Among the causes mentioned are fright, injuries to the head, intellectual fatigue, certain reflex physiological actions. The affection is more frequent in women than in men, and occurs oftenest in young people among the better educated classes. It may have serious results, but its amenability to treatment does not seem to be fully defined.

A Valuable Postage Stamp.

While John Harkins, a rag picker, was sorting over a pile of waste paper in New York not long ago, he picked up an old letter directed to "Henry Rowdon, Boston, Mass." It was one of the old fashioned kind, folded and turned in, without envelope, but had been sealed. In the upper left hand corner was a dark brown rectangular stamp finely engraved, reading, "Brattleboro, Vt., P. O., five cents," with the initials "F. M. C." in the center. It was canceled, and had the postmark "Brattleboro, Vt." to its right. Thinking the stamp was of some value, he took it to Henry Collin, Nassau street, and asked what it was worth. "I'll give you $300 for it," was the reply. Harkins was positive that Collin was a lunatic, and was confirmed in his behalf when the money was placed in his hand. He did not wait to count it, but bolted. Mr. Collin has won the philatelic blue ribbon by securing the rarest stamp on the American catalogue, and that means in the whole world. It is the only cancelled Brattleboro stamp known to be in existence. Eight uncanceled stamps, "left-over stock," are in collections and are classed as "gems." At the last sale where one was put up at auction "it was given away for $275;" but a stamp collector in New York, who has one of the eight, values it at $1,000. This canceled stamp found by Harkins is almost priceless, and the bidding for it among the philatelomaniacs of the world will be spirited. Even the sixty thousand-dollar collections of Baron Edward Rothschild and the score of almost equally valuable collections in England and this country will lose one-half their interest without this "eye of the peacock throne."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Setting Strawberry Plants.

The best time for this work, as every one is aware, is in the spring just as the young plants are beginning their growth. Next to this in the season is immediately after fruiting, while the plants are in a partly dormant state, and before they fully recover from the exhaustion of bearing, but more care is then required. Most of the old leaves should be removed, the fine mellow earth pressed on the spread roots, and if the soil is dry they should be well watered, and a mulching of manure given an inch or two in thickness. This mulching will prevent the ground from crusting or baking if a second watering becomes necessary. Setting potted plants late in summer succeeds well, but the operation, first and last, is attended with considerable labor, and it is only adapted to limited garden beds. An easier, and quite as successful mode, where the plants to be set are near at hand or in the same garden, is to take up blocks of earth with the plants by using a spade, and to set them with their mass of earth, into openings previously cut with the spade, where they are to remain. We have now a long bed of the Cumberland, and another of the James Vick, both in full and abundant bearing, set in this way during the latter part of last August. The plants were scarcely checked in growth by removal. With dry, light soil the work would be difficult, as it would readily crumble from the roots, unless the plants were carried one at a time on the spade; but with a strong loam sufficiently moist, two or three dozen may be taken up in compact blocks and carried on a wheelbarrow to the place for planting. It is hardly necessary to remark that last autumn rooted runners must be selected if the work is done now, but later in the season the new plants of the present year's growth may be chosen.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Hoe in Growing Crops.

It has not been such a long time ago since the implements used in tending corn by horse power were so few and so rudely constructed that the hoe was looked upon as indispensable to the work. But now that these implements have become so diversified, as well as better constructed, the hoe is thrown aside as no longer necessary. Men are so prone to accept of any theory that will enable them to live with less labor, that farmers have readily caught at the idea that all that was necessary to insure a crop of corn is to throw earth enough to it with the plow to cover up the weeds. But that this is not all that is necessary we shall now endeavor to show. We start out, then, with the established fact, well-known to all, that the more the ground is stirred the better will be the crop. And why? Simply because the ground is then kept in its best condition to absorb moisture as well as fertilizing matter from the atmosphere, with both of which it is always filled. Not only so, but by the frequent stirring of the soil it is placed in its best condition to draw up, through capillary attraction, moisture, as well as soluble mineral matter from below. But, some may ask, why may not all of this be accomplished by the plow? We answer, so it could if, by plowing, the whole surface of the ground was kept mellow, but as the plow throws the mellow surface all into ridges, leaving the spaces between as compact and hard as ever, the power of the ground to absorb is thereby diminished rather than increased, and in so far the crop is damaged.

It is on this principle that summer fallowing is so beneficial to wheat. By this additional stirring of the ground it is put in better condition to absorb and hold the fertilizing matter floating in the atmosphere, especially when supplemented with a little plaster. The best chemical authorities tell us that the main use of plaster to vegetation is its power to attract ammonia from the atmosphere and "fix" it in the ground for the use of plants. Now the more the soil is pulverized the more its absorptive power is increased, and, therefore, better enabled to extract fertility from the atmosphere. This fertility consists of gases emanating from decaying vegetable and animal substances, and which, being brought down by the rains and snows, are deposited on the surface of the earth, and the more the absorptive power of the latter is increased the more this fertilizing matter it incorporates. It is evident, then, that the greater the area of surface pulverized the greater the amount of fertilizing matter absorbed, and which is best done by the use of the plow; not in throwing the pulverized ground into ridges, but in mellowing the whole surface, as well as in killing the weeds. Weeds in a corn-hill are like parasites on an animal, drawing the life-blood out of it, and not to use the hoe in their extermination is the very way to establish them on the farm.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

A sharp, bright hoe is poisonous to weeds.

Scalding the milk before feeding will usually remedy scours in calves if taken in time.

Breed well, feed well and then sell well. There is profit in so doing; there is loss in the reverse.

A Bath (Me.) man kills potato bugs with two spoonsful of. ammonia in a gallon of water. It is a sure knock-down for the pest.

Air-slaked lime in fine powder is a good preventive of damage from many kinds of insects. It kills them by closing the apertures in their bodies through which they breathe.

A small body of water is very useful on every farm. It will afford a drinking place for cattle, while it can be stocked with fish and made useful in keeping ducks and geese.

The use of blood as a food for cattle has, it is stated, been the subject of experiment in Denmark by a chemist, who, as a result, has now invented and patented a new kind of cake, in which blood forms one of the chief ingredients.

If hedges do not require more than two trimmings during the year one should be made at either the end or the beginning of the season, and the other about the first or middle of July. It is well to prune just before the leaves start in spring.

If water be applied to the leaves of plants it will have a marked effect in dry weather. The constant evaporation from the surface of the leaves will use up the water derived from a dry soil. Applying water to the leaves checks the evaporation.

Mr. W. D. Hoard, the father of Wisconsin's dairy interests, says that "the logic of sound breeding teaches that no breed has yet been discovered which will combine and transmit Jersey results in butter, Ayrshire or Holstein results in cheese, and Durham results in beef."

It is a common notion among gardeners and many farmers that it does not pay to fight insect pests. This notion is no doubt due to the fact that cultivators are ignorant of expeditious means of fighting them. Many insects can be fought as easily and effectively as weeds, and farmers should inform themselves of such methods.

Professor A. J. Cook, after trying pyrethrum without success, found kerosene an effectual remedy for the squash bug. The kerosene was well mixed with five times its bulk of soapsuds, or, better, with the same proportion of sour milk, and driven with force on the bugs with Whitman's fountain pump. Merely sprinkling does not answer, as the heavy wings shield the insects.

Every year, especially in droughts, there is more or less talk about irrigation. For most crops it will not pay unless water is above the land to be irrigated, and can be turned on rather than drawn on by teams. It requires about eighty barrels of water to properly irrigate an acre. To draw this on with teams would tramp the land at one watering so as to do nearly as much harm as good.

All the potato diggers yet invented rely for doing perfect work on having the potatoes planted not very deeply and hilled up. This brings the tubers somewhat nearer the surface and greatly lessens the labor of digging. The practice of level culture for potatoes has for this reason made slower progress among farmers. Many who hill up potatoes leave their cornfields as level as possible.

A Lowell correspondent writes as follows: "Dogs troubled with mange should be washed with warm water and castile soap. Twice a week sprinkle on the parts affected a teaspoonful of dry sulphur and rub it thoroughly in through the hair. Continue this for some weeks, as the sulphur will keep off fleas, which are so troublesome to some dogs." We have used carbolic acid soap for similar purposes with the best of results.

Small or newly set garden plants or vegetables, which need watering in dry and hot weather, may be more injured than benefited if the operation is not properly performed. Merely wetting the surface of the earth forms a hard crust as soon as it becomes dry. Covering the surface an inch and a half deep with fine broken manure will prevent a crust, and the earth will remain moist much longer. Newly transplanted plants will do much better with this mulching.—*Country Gentleman.*

An exchange says: We have mentioned on a former occasion that for many years we have found nothing so effectual in preventing cut-worms from destroying young cabbage-plants as wrapping around the stems, as they are set out, the green leaf of some coarse weed. By the time the leaf rots, the cabbages are beyond the reach of the depredators. Burdock leaves are just the thing, if the owner is so fortunate as to have any growing along his fences. Green leaves are much better than the paper which has been recommended for this purpose.

The factory system has worked a revolution in cheese making in this country, but it has not done so much for butter making. The bulk of cow butter is still made on farms, and there is one reason why it probably will continue to be. The skim milk is of great value for feeding pigs and for other purposes, while the whey from cheese is worth little or nothing. The dairy system of butter making will probably insure a better and more uniform product, but there is another difficulty to be taken into account, which is the loss from churning the cream from a great number of cows together.

Although analysis does not indicate it, coal ashes have a great practical value in growing fruits and vegetables. They change the mechanical condition of the soil for the better, whether it be light or heavy, and one of their best effects is in diminishing the ravages of insects. Trees planted in beds of coal ashes are invariably healthy. Squash vines grow with less liability of attacks from the borer, and radishes are grown free from maggots. These well-attested facts show that coal ashes are far too valuable to be thrown away, as they often are. It may not pay to apply them to grain crops, but in the orchard they are almost as good as a dressing of manure. For cherry and pear trees coal ashes are better than manure.

Household Hints and Recipes.

The livers of chickens and turkeys are nice fried with a few thin slices of bacon. Cut the liver and bacon very thin; season with pepper and salt. This is a good breakfast dish.

The best labels for marking plants are made from zinc, and nothing but a common lead pencil is needed to mark them. The writing is at first faint, the same as if made on glass, but soon becomes distinct when exposed to the weather.

A teaspoonful of borax in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily. This is especially good to remove the yellow that time gives to white garments that have been laid away for two or three years.

A nice way to cook boiled potatoes for supper is to slice them as thin as possible and still have them keep their shape. Put some milk, butter, pepper, and salt into the saucepan and let it boil up once or twice; then put the potatoes into it and let them cook for five minutes, not longer.

Cabbage cooked in this way makes a good entree: Shave the cabbage very thin, then let it cook until tender in a very little water; drain it thoroughly. Put a lump of butter into a clean saucepan, let it melt and brown, then put the cabbage into it and let it brown; season with salt and pepper; send to the table very hot.

Rubber rings, such as are used on fruit cans, often become hard and brittle. They can be restored by letting them lie in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix in this proportion: one part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes; but frequently a half-hour is needed to restore their elasticity.

Delicious cookies are made after this receipt: One cup of butter—a small cup—two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, two eggs, leaving out the white of one; roll out quite thin, cut in any shape you choose—square ones are generally preferred; beat the white of the egg which you reserved and spread over the tops of the cookies; sprinkle cinnamon and sugar over them and bake them.

To make squash pudding: Peel and slice a yellow squash, and boil it in boiling water until it is soft enough to rub through a sieve with a potato-masher; to each pint of squash add four tablespoonfuls of butter, melted; half a nutmeg, grated, or a teaspoonful of any powdered spice preferred, a cupful each of hot milk and sugar and four eggs, well beaten; bake the pudding in an earthen dish, with or without bottom crust; use it hot or cold.

Here is a recipe for squash fritters: To a pint of cold mashed squash add two eggs, sufficient flour to make the mixture smooth and thick enough to retain the form of griddle cakes when put upon a frying-pan; heat a griddle or frying-pan, well buttered or rubbed with a piece of raw salt pork, and then bake the squash upon it in the form of cakes, or drop it by the tablespoonful into a frying kettle half full of smoking hot fat, and fry it in the form of fritters; if the latter method be followed take the fritters out of the hot fat with a skimmer when they are brown, and lay them for a moment on brown paper to free them from fat before serving them.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The Hartford *Post* publishes the following receipe for the cure of drunkenness:

Doctor Robert D'Unger's Cure for Drunkenness—Powdered cinchona rubra, one pound; dilute alcohol, one pint; mix, let stand and strain, then evaporate to one-half pint. Dose—teaspoonful every three hours for the first two days. The third day reduce to one-fourth of a teaspoonful, then down to ten and five drops. Continue it from seven to fifteen days.

Any druggist can improve the above formula by percolating a pint of the mixture as first made, and then evaporating it to one-half pint.

The most influential man in Dodge City, Kan., is said to be Batt Matterson, who has killed thirty-two persons, according to common fame, and is spoken of as a "sociable, good fellow, when he isn't crossed."

TRAMPS ON THE RAILROADS

HOW SOME DEADHEADS ARE CARRIED ON TRAINS.

A Tramp's "Universal Ticket" and Other Methods of Getting a Ride, Without Paying Fare.

"How is the racket worked?" asked the reporter of a far-Western conductor who was discoursing on the magnitude of tramp evil on the railroads.

"Well, there are lots of ways. The old 'vets' use the 'universal ticket,' which is good on every railroad in the United States and the Canadas, while the beginners work the box cars and the 'blind' baggage. The 'universal ticket' is a small, thick board, about a foot and a half long and three or four inches broad; a groove is cut midway in it deep enough to allow it to sit without slipping across any of the connecting rods or the break-beam of a freight car. Once safely under the car the tramp fixes his board, which gives him an A1 seat, and as long as he don't fall asleep he can travel in perfect safety. No one can see him except by getting under the car, and neither freight conductors nor brakemen have time for that.

"Fellows who are a little too nervous for the universal ticket try the box-car 'racket.' They watch cars that are being loaded for some point they want to go to, and manage before the car is sealed to get in and hide themselves away with some grub and a bottle or two of water. The wool cars that leave Las Vegas are infested with these tramps. You see, the cars are not loaded by the company, but by the men who charter them, and the laborers are only too ready to help a fellow to stow away. Sealed cars are never opened until they reach their destination, and once locked in, the tramp is safe from all interference until the end of the journey."

"Rather rough, I should imagine, to be locked up with limited rations in the season of washouts?" broke in the scribe.

"Well, no. Your tramp always brings along with him a fish-plate by the aid of which he can always pry back the door sufficiently to squeeze his body out at any time. The chains to which the seals are attached are nearly always long enough for that. For short journeys tramps prefer the blind baggage. The blind baggage is the car right after the locomotive. The doors are on the side, and the conductor can not pass through it as through an ordinary car. The tramp, when he sees a passenger train about to move out from the depot, stations himself on the off side of the train from the platform, and waits until the conductor has jumped aboard, when he lightly swings himself on to the front platform of the car, and is safe until he gets to the next station. Of course, the tramp must slip off and on at every stoppage, and so the blind baggage is usually used only for night travel. It requires a fellow to be sharp, too, for conductors never jump on until the train is well in motion. I used to brake on the San Marcial division of the road until I ruptured myself and had to get a lighter job around the depot. The smartest tramp I recollect in my time had only one leg. He had a Grand Army of the Republic badge, and used to make plenty of money in all the towns along the line from Deming to Raton. To see that fellow hop on and off the 'blind baggage' with that game leg of his was a sight. We never fired him."

"Don't the engineers look out for tramps?"

"Not they. That is no part of an engineer's duty. He'd just as soon haul a tramp as not, and he hates the trouble of having to stop to put them off."

"Is the train stopped every time a tramp has to be put off?"

"Well, passenger trains are, but with freight trains it depends. If the brakemen are strong enough, they make him jump for it. Sometimes the fellow alights all right, sometimes he gets hurt and an odd time he gets killed. When he gets killed you will generally read an item about an unknown tramp while trying to steal a ride having fallen between the wheels, or something of that kind, but we know better."

Here the conductor intimated that he had some freight cars to look after, and that it was about time for him to make his rounds, and invited the reporter to accompany him. They made a tour of the junction buildings and then wended their way to a side track, on which a number of cars loaded with coal were standing.

"This is where they get their stuff for the fires you see yonder," observed the conductor as he passed the cars.

"It seems to me that could be easily prevented."

"Not quite so easy, but it wouldn't pay, anyhow. When a tramp has to camp out, if he can't get any other fuel easy, he burns up the ties. Ties delivered on the track cost from four bits up to seventy cents, and I've passed tramps' fires near the track with as many as half a dozen ties burning at the same time. Ties have to be placed along the line at intervals for the use of the section hands in repairing the track. It's better to let them have the coal. They don't put off tramps as frequently on the Southern Pacific as on this line, because wood is scarce and they don't want to have them burning it."

"There are a good many men who travel cheap by fixing the conductor, ain't there?"

"Not many on this line now. There are too many spotters lying around, and conductors don't care to take the risk. When they do each conductor can only pass the man to the end of his division. The brakeman can be seen for about $2 each division, but the passenger has to ride in a box-car. If he fixes the conductor he rides in the caboose, which is more comfortable than a Pullman if it hain't got a flat wheel."

"What is a flat wheel?" queried your corresdondent, to whose uncultured mind it sounded like

> Straight down the crooked lane,
> And all around the square.

"A flat wheel is a wheel which, from imperfect casting or wear, has lost its rotundity. It gives a fearful jolting motion to any car it is on."

"When a conductor or brakeman is fixed by a passenger, don't the other brakeman sometimes give him away?"

"No there is a regular system. All the stuff is regularly and fairly divided at the end of a run among the crew, as the train hands are called. It would be a cold day for any fellow to be such a fool as to make himself so previous. Every officer of every road in the United States knows this thing is going on; and so long as it ain't run into the ground they wink at it. After all, it's only doing on a small scale what hundreds of thousands are doing, and worse, on a large scale."

Animated Barometers.

Two tree frogs bottled up in a candy jar sat on the top round of a miniature ladder that reached to the tin lid of the jar in a Vine street saloon yesterday. The tin lid was perforated with a dozen holes. The jar was one-third full of water.

"Dot's my parometer," said the saloon keeper, pointing to the jar. "Yust pefore der rain gomes down dose dree frogs oud uf the vater gome und to der dop uf der ladder glimb. Den pooty soon right avay der rain gomes down. Dose dree frogs vas no vools," and the saloon keeper laughed till he choked.

"How long have you had the frogs bottled up," was asked.

"Dree mont. Und dey neffer miss glimbing up ven der rain is goming. Ven it is not going to rain dose frogs stay in vater all der time."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Rothschilds own $400,000,000 of United States bonds.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Chantilly is the coming lace.

Bonnets grow smaller, hats larger.

Sweet simplicity is the order of the day.

Valances for mantels are going out of fashion.

Coin and initial collar buttons are the caprices of the hour.

Handsome satin vests are laced up with gold and silver cord.

Small rugs made of the skins of cats are much sought after.

Not one French woman is to be found among the wives of Utah.

Crepe veils are worn and in light colors are pretty and becoming.

Hammered silver is coming into fashion again for sleeve buttons.

Medicis collars are faced with velvet and edged with lace or rich beads.

Lace jackets made of white Oriental Spanish or duchesse net are fashionable.

Handkerchiefs with colored borders are tucked in the belt or front of the corsage.

The complexion of a young girl in Philadelphia turned black from arsenic eating.

A necklace for mourning consists of three rows of jet beads clasped in front with two pendants.

The woman on the Isle of Man are allowed to vote upon proving the ownership of twenty dollars.

The jersey, in future, will take the form of a well-fitted corsage, unlined, but shapely and well-trimmed.

White and ecru serges, sprinkled with black or brown spots, are used for skirts of fall suits with jersey waists.

Dust cloaks of gray alpaca or mohair may be cut either to fit the figure or like a raglan or a long round cloak with a cape.

Black stockings are not as popular as formerly. The dye comes off of most of them, no matter how expensive they are.

Waistcoats of white pique or white corduroy are fashionably worn under the cutaway jackets of cloth traveling and utility suits.

A costume of white cambric, covered with large purple pansies, has a long waist with bouffant drapery; the underskirt is of black silk.

A quaint fashion is to wear a large kerchief, a fine mull or crepe, folded Quakerwise and caught by a knot of bright flowers, or a red bird.

Queen Victoria has issued a command that when the prince and princess of Wales dine out in London the number of guests is not to exceed fourteen.

A pretty fashion for girls of ten is that of adding hemmed strings of the material to the under-arm seams of full dresses and tying behind in a large sash bow.

Tucked sleeves, fitted very closely to the arms, the tucks an inch and a half wide at the shoulder and decreasing in size as they reach the elbow, are very fashionable.

Mrs. Warren owns a farm at Powhatan, Ohio, and she recently chased one of the surveyors of a railroad company four miles with a shot-gun. The company concluded to cross the next lot.

Lace mantles are often made upon a tulle foundation. The sleeves are covered with lace flounces; the fronts are lengthened into a scarf or into two semi-long square lappets falling on each side.

With light toilets small pelerines of beaded tulle are much worn. Their lower edge is trimmed with a lace flounce fully gathered and ornamented with dropping pear-shaped jet ornaments.

Two young girls have gone into business as dolls' dressmakers at Holyoke, Mass A sign is hung out which reads. "Dolls' dresses made and sold here," and a good many little girls are seen emerging from the door with dolls in their arms.

In spite of the efforts of foreign modistes to make the low-pointed corsage de riguer on all house toilets and street costumes, the majority of American ladies wear white lawn and wash dresses, made with full puffed waists and yokes, and a belt at the waist.

A Natural Bridge in Arizona.

There is a natural curiosity in the shape of a bridge, erected by nature's hand, over Pine creek, in the Tonto Basin country. The bridge is owned by David Gowan, and is one of the grandest sights I have ever seen. It is 600 feet in width; from the bottom of the arch to the top is an average of forty feet; span 175 feet in length; lower side of arch, 150 feet. On the east side of the canyon, and about 200 yards above, is the residence of the owner, who takes pleasure in showing visitors the bridge and its numerous caverns. In all of the latter are splendid stalactites, stalagmites, petrifactions of all kinds of vegetable matter, such as branches, moss, etc., beside bones of animals and human beings. Those which are in damp places are turned to stone; others are still in their natural state. All the causes so far explored show by the pottery found that they have been the habitation of two races of Indians. In one of the caves was discovered a cache, in which we found ollas fiilled with corn and mesquite beans. In another was the figure, in stalactite, of a beautiful woman, which some artist had adorned with chignon, bangs, etc. Mr. Gowan said she was called Lady Gowan, and would continue to observe the latest fashions. One of the curiosities of the stalacites is this: Each has its own musical sound, which is produced by striking with the hand, and just one sounds like a rattlesnake. On the bridge are found many kinds of timber, among which are oak, ash, cherry, walnut, alder, hackberry, pine, three kinds of cedar, manzanine and a tree which in that country is called mountain cypress. There are also many kinds of fruit shrubbery, the most prominent of which are dewberry and grape. The bridge, I believe, has been formed by the water from two large springs, which rise about twenty fret above the level of the bridge, and which the owner uses for irrigating purposes. They furnish about 100 inches of water, which is about ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit, and will take no effect on anything until it runs 150 yards from the spring, where it encrusts everything it touches.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Wanted—A Friend.

One who will recognize me when I am compelled to wear patched breeches; who will take me by the hand when I am sliding down hill, instead of giving me a kick to hasten my descent; who will loan me $5 without requiring $20 worth of security; who will come to see me when I am sick; who will pull off his coat and fight for me when the odds are two to one; who will talk of me behind my back as he talks to my face. Such a friend is wanted by ten thousand times ten thousand human beings throughout the broad earth.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

Life is like a harness. There are traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune, breaches of good manners, bridled tongues, and everybody has a tug to pull through.

A Philadelphia man buys for half a cent a pound, tons of old rubber overshoes, rubber overcoats, belts, car springs and hose, and makes them into toys for the children, and chewing gum for the girls.

UNCLE SAMUEL'S SERVANTS.

SOME GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITH VERY SMALL INCOMES.

Facts from the "Blue Book"—Two Thousand Officials with Salaries Less than $10 Each.

The second volume of the government "Blue Book," otherwise known as "The Official Register of the United States," which contains a full list of the officers and employes of the postoffice department and the postal service, has made its appearance. This Blue Book is compiled every second year, the idea being to furnish to each new Congress a complete list of the officers and employes of the government in all its branches, with the salary paid. State from which employed, etc. The first volume made its appearance some months since. It contained the names of all the persons in the employ of the various departments except those of the postoffice department. The second volume, containing the names of the postoffice employes, is the one referred to above. It is a volume of nearly 1,000 pages, and contains, beside the names of officers and employes in the department in Washington, the names of all the mail contractors, postoffice clerks, and agents of the various railoads, all of those employed in mail messenger service and railway service, all the carriers and clerks in post offices, and all postmasters. The list of postmasters discloses some interesting facts. There are, in round numbers, about 50,000 postmasters in the United States, whose salaries are from $8,000 per annum down to nine cents. The individual receiving the largest salary in this capacity is the postmaster at New York, whose salary is $8,000, the same as the Postmaster-general himself. The smallest salary appears to be that paid to H. H. Forrest, postmaster at Redale, Pitt county, N. C., whose salary, according to the register, was nine cents. Postmasters below a certain grade, it will be understood, are paid according to the number of stamps cancelled at their offices. Formerly they were paid according to the number of stamps sold, but this system was not found to be satisfactory, some of the postmasters making a business of selling stamps in order to get their percentages. Now, they are paid by the number of stamps cancelled, receiving the full value up to the first $50 and a certain proportion after reaching that sum. Out of the 50,000 postmasters in the United States, there are 2,000 according to this register, whose salaries are less than $10 each. Of course, it is not to be understood that these persons devote their entire time or attention to the duties of postmaster for this sum. These are places where postoffices are located in country stores or at private houses, and are kept either as an accommodation to the neighborhood or with the idea that their keeping brings some additional trade to the proprietor of the store or other establishment where they are kept. In Ohio there are 24 offices where the salary is less than $10 per annum; in Pennsylvania, 55; in West Virginia, 111; in Wisconsin, 50; in Minnesota, 46. In Illinois there are 25; Missouri, 91; Florida, 20; Tennessee, 221; Virginia, 52. In Kentucky we find 133; Alabama, 160; Georgia, 149; North Carolina, 310. There are among these 2,000 persons whose salaries are below $10 no less than 34 whose salaries did not last year amount to the sum of $1 each for the entire year. Of those postmasters whose salaries were less than $1, Mississippi, Louisiana and Pennsylvania have one each; Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Minnesota have two each, while North Carolina has no less than a dozen postmasters who get less than one dollar a year for their services in this line. There are fifteen whose salaries were less than fifty cents for the entire year. J. H. Cockeran, of Vanally, Surrey county, N. C., received forty-eight cents last year for his services; S. W. Lane, of Laneton, Sampson county, N. C., got forty-five cents; A. Armson, of Tyrol, Stearns county, Minn., received forty cents for his services, as did also W. Abey, postmaster at Fork postoffice, Butler county, Ala. A. W. Karns, of Wild Cat postoffice, Lancaster county, S. C., received thirty-five cents for his sereices. The postmaster at Muscatine, Davidson county, N. C., thirty-nine cents; J. A. Barnard, of Buck Shoals, Yadkin county, N. C., twenty-eight cents; W. D. Webster, of Tradewater, Webster county, Ky., twenty-six cents; G. W. Jackson, of Tucker postoffice, Vashola county, Miss., twelve cents, and H. H. Forest, of Redalia, Pitt county, N. C., as indicated above, nine cents.—*New York World.*

The population of the United States increases at the rate of thirty-two per cent. every ten years. At this rate there will be 88,000,000 inhabitants in 1900.

No. 150,000.

This is the number actually reached this week by the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano company in the regular numbering of their world-renowned cabinet organs. Having commenced business in 1854, the average number of organs produced per annum has been 5,000, which is 100 per week for the entire 1,500 weeks of their business career. The Mason & Hamlin organs have been sent to every civilized country, and their sale never was greater than at the present time, averaging from 10,000 to 15,000 organs per annum.—*Boston Journal.*

"God Save the Queen" was originally "God Save the King." It was written in honor of Louis XIV of France, but Handel brought it to England and dedicated it to George III. Well, might Voltaire remark: "What is originality but judicious plagiarism?"

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	33		
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	11	@	11¾
Calves, com'n to prime veals	7	@	8
Sheep	3¾	@	5¼
Lambs	6¼	@	7½
Hogs—Live	5¼	@	6⅛
Dressed, city	5½	@	6⅛
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 60	@	6 00
West, good to choice	3 70	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	89½	@	90¼
Rye—State	73½	@	74
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	78¼
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	53	@	62½
Yellow Southern		@	64
Oats—White State	44	@	46
Mixed Western	36	@	37
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	90	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	7 50	@	7 80
Butter—State Creamery	22	@	24
Dairy	15	@	21
West. Im. Creamery	14	@	16
Factory	8	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	10¼
Skims	½	@	2½
Western	3	@	7
Eggs—State and Penn	18½	@	19
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 20	@	4 70
Lambs—Western	4 75	@	5 75
Steers—Western	5 90	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 10	@	6 20
Flour—C'y ground n. process	5 80	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	13 50	@	14 00
Hogs—Live	6½	@	7½
Northern Dressed	8	@	9
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	15 00	@	15 50
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	6 00	@	6 25
Corn—High Mixed	70	@	71
Oats—Extra White	49	@	50
Rye—State		@	80
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 75	@	7 50
Sheep—Live weight	2⅛	@	5
Lambs	4½	@	6½
Hogs—Northern, d. w	7	@	7¼
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 02	@	1 03
Rye—State		@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57	@	57½
Oats—Mixed		@	38½
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	24	@	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11½	@	12½

There are sixty Catholic churches in Montreal. The French cathedral situated there is the largest church building on this continent. It is built of limestone, and fifteen thousand people have often been assembled under its roof.

> "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
> The reason why I cannot tell."

It has often been wondered at, the bad odor this oft-quoted doctor was in. 'Twas probably because he, being one of the old-school doctors, made up pills as large as bullets, which nothing but an ostrich could bolt without nausea. Hence the dislike. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and no larger than bird-shot, and are quick to do their work. For all derangements of the liver, bowels and stomach they are specific.

ITALY imports yearly ninety per cent. of the eggs from which her silk crop is obtained.

Physicians prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No less than 15,690 persons are locked up in the jails and prisons of New York.

French Grape Brandy, distilled Extract of Water Pepper or Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, is the best possible remedy for colic, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery or bloody-flux; also, to break up colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks. 50 cts. Keep it on hand. Good for man or beast.

THE first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

* * * * Rupture, pile tumors, fistulas and all diseases of lower bowel (except cancer), radically cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose two (3ct.) stamps for book.

THE first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

High Priced Butter.
Dairymen often wonder how their more favored competitors get such high prices for their butter the year round. It is by always having a uniform gilt-edged article. To put the "gilt-edge" on, when the pastures do not do it, they use Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color. Every butter maker can do the same. Sold everywhere and warranted as harmless as salt, and perfect in operation.

Night Sweats.
Headache, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

A Remedy for Lung Diseases.
Dr. Robert Newton, late president of the Eclectic college, of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures consumption, and all pectoral complaints.

Hay-Fever. One and one-half bottles of Ely's Cream Balm entirely cured me of Hay-Fever of ten years' standing. Have had no trace of it for two years.—Albert A. Perry, Smithboro, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

Hay-Fever. I was severely afflicted with Hay-Fever for twenty-five years. I tried Ely's Cream Balm, and the effect was marvelous. It is a perfect cure.—William T. Carr, Presbyterian pastor, Elizabeth, N.J. Price 50c.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

Carbo-lines.
> Full oft we feel the surge of tears,
> Yet joy has light for all the years.
> To all whose hair is getting thin,
> Our Carboline will keep it in.

25 Cents
Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.
Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

Young Men!—Read This.
THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

The increasing sales of Piso's Cure attests its claim as the best cough remedy.

TWENTY States and Territories have adopted compulsory education.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impurity of the blood. The skin becomes dry and hot, grows red and rough, and often breaks into painful cracks, while small watery pimples appear in great numbers, discharging a fine sticky fluid. The power which Hood's Sarsaparilla has over this, as over all blood diseases, is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals without a scar.

Mrs. Mary C. Rice, Newfane, Vt., suffered from childhood with salt rheum, with intense itching and burning. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Olive Ointment and was cured.

"I have been a great sufferer for 20 years with the salt rheum on my hands. Each winter they were nearly raw, full of cracks and chaps, so that I could not work. After taking one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla my hands are free! Oh, what happiness!" MRS. A. HART, Holden, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar



HAY FEVER. I have been a great sufferer from Hay-Fever for 15 years. I read of the wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. After one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery known.—Duhamel Clark Farmer, Lee, Mass.

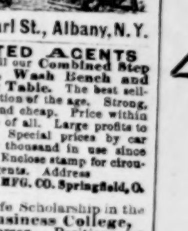
Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50c. at druggists; 60c. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10c. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

N Y N U—34

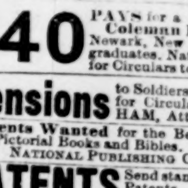
Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.
WALNUT LEAF TRADE MARK HAIR RESTORER

It is entirely different from all others, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not affect the health, which sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. Smith, Kline & Co., Wholesale Ag'ts, Phila., Pa., and C. N. Crittenton, N.Y.

NO AGENTS
Save Agents' Profits.
New Machines for $20.



Guaranteed positively new and thoroughly first-class in every particular. Warranted for 5 yrs. Can be returned at our expense if not as represented. Freights paid to all points. Established 1878.
A. C. JOHNSON, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N.Y.



WANTED AGENTS To sell our Combined Step Ladder, Wash Bench and Ironing Table. The best selling invention of the age. Strong, durable and cheap. Price within the reach of all. Large profits to Agents. Special prices by car load. Thirty-two thousand in use since January 1st, 1884. Enclose stamp for circular and terms to Agents. Address The COMBINATION MFG. CO. Springfield, O.

$40 PAYS for a Life Scholarship in the Coleman Business College, Newark, New Jersey. Positions for graduates. National patronage. Write for Circulars to H. COLEMAN & CO.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. COL. L. BINGHAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

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PATENTS Send stamp for our New Book on Patents. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS! Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for INVENTOR'S GUIDE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION**



IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes. IT IS RELIABLE in curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

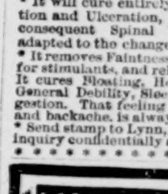
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY
and cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

USE IT AT ONCE.
It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

Price $1.25. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.
5 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUNT'S (Kidney and Liver) REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify. It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life. It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. *For sale at druggists.*

KIDNEY-WORT
THE SURE CURE FOR **KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.**
PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.
IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 2
PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

DO THE RIGHT THING.
Common Sense Talk to Bilious People. Clear Testimony of a Witness.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—About eight years ago I began to suffer from a Liver difficulty. During the attacks I experienced severe pain, accompanied by what I cannot describe better than by calling it a *drawing* sensation. The agony of it was almost beyond endurance. None of the usual medicines employed in such cases had any effect upon me. From time to time I was laid up and unable to attend to any business. This covered a period of a year.

Finally, Mr. Lloyd, a druggist of this city, suggested your FAVORITE REMEDY as an excellent thing for the Liver. I had not taken the whole of the first bottle before I found most decided relief; the pain passed away, and to my delight I regained the power to enjoy and digest my food without the former distress. Nature seemed to be set going again. I cannot better express my appreciation of Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY than by telling you that since my personal knowledge of its virtues I have recommended it to a great many of my friends and acquaintances.

Yours truly, S. PEPSON.
222 Alexander Avenue.

Mr. Pepson is one of Albany's old and respected residents, and consents to the publication of the above letter.

Dr. David Kennedy, Physician and Surgeon, Rondout, N. Y.

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